

FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED
NEWSPAPER

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MASSACHUSETTS.—THE WRECK OF THE STEAMSHIP "CITY OF COLUMBUS" ON THE ROCKS OFF GAY HEAD, JANUARY 18TH.
 THE SCENE THE MOMENT AFTER THE VESSEL STRUCK.

[FROM DESCRIPTIONS BY A SURVIVOR AND A SKETCH BY JOSEPH BECKER.—SEE PAGE 358.]

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NEW YORK, JANUARY 26, 1884.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

THE conventions to nominate candidates for the Presidency are not far off. Both parties are in a state of lively effervescence, and it is not a bad sign that on the very eve of the conflict men are attracting far less attention than principles.

It is in this circumstance, however, that the Democratic party finds its greatest difficulty and embarrassment. It seems still to be haunted by the fell destiny to blunder which has pursued it for a quarter of a century, and to give indications of its purposes which are not calculated to promote its popularity.

The election of Mr. Carlisle as Speaker, and the choice of Payne over Pendleton as Senator from Ohio, have been concrete utterances whose meaning is unmistakable. Mr. Carlisle's election revived the tariff agitation, for it was a triumph of the advocates of a tariff for revenue, and not for protection to American labor. He is an able and honest man, and there is no questioning the sincerity of his backers in the West and South, who are resolved to force the issue upon the coming convention. Mr. Watterson is honest. But Lowell, in the "Fable for Critics," says:

"The worst mischief-maker in Torture's inventions,
Is a blundering dunce with the best of intentions."

Sincerity is not the pressing need of the Democratic party. Prudence is its pressing need, or, rather, that possession of continual discretion which men call wisdom. It looks exceedingly, at this moment, as if Carlisle's revenue-reform party of one hundred and forty in Congress were about to have an open quarrel with Randall's fifty-two, who are resolved to protect Protection at all hazards. This collision may possibly be averted. But in Mr. Carlisle's election, and in his subsequent construction of committees to work his free-trade will, the Democratic party has shown its hand at the beginning of the game; and even though the majority in Congress should not now carry out its leader's threat to radically cut down the tariff, and if he should not be given the nomination for the Presidency, still the record made since December 1st will prove a serious stumbling-block in the next national canvass.

Another trouble: For some years now, the Democratic Party has assumed to be the special foe of monopolies. It has appeared as the champion of honest labor and has fearlessly rung the changes on the great dangers of accumulated capital in the hands of speculators who do not work. But in Ohio it has just elected to the Senate Henry B. Payne, an acknowledged representative of the Standard Oil Company, the worst, wickedest, and most dangerous monopoly in America, which has for many years robbed the people in a wholesale manner, defied Congress, bribed Legislatures, "influenced" courts, and boldly carried on its plundering outside the domain of law, like the cowboys of Texas or the pirates on the high seas. Mr. Payne has not only been elected to the Senate by this influence, but he has been (with Mr. Tilden's backing, it is said) placed upon the Presidential track. Can such an interest possibly win?

Not only have the Democrats made the grave error of electing the candidate of the Standard Oil Company, but they have, in doing so, defeated George H. Pendleton, the reputable author of the Bill for Civil Service Reform which is now a law, and which is operating admirably. To emphasize this mistake, they have already introduced into Congress two Bills to repeal the civil service law, in anticipation of the time when they may be in position to seize all of the spoils. Under the law as it stands, a Democratic President could arbitrarily remove every officer in the public service, but it provides that for a few thousand minor places new incumbents shall be chosen impartially, without regard to party, from those who have had a plain and practical competitive examination. The people of the United States are not ready to have such a law struck down, and in threatening to repeal it the Democrats are driving away from their standard the high-minded, non-partisan, independent voters whom they must placate in order to win.

The tariff question has excited such sharp hostilities in the Democratic ranks that there is scarcely one conspicuous man whose attitude would be acceptable to both wings of the party. Randall, Carlisle, Hewitt, McDonald, Payne, all are so far committed that they cannot hope to hold the unity of the party. So the nomination of a non-committal, inconspicuous, colorless sort of man will be necessary. And it is not probable that, in the prevailing anxiety of business men, such a candidate can be

elected. The commercial interests will demand to know their man.

And this is just where the Republican party seems strong. It is not responsible for current legislation in Congress. Its general policy has resulted in prosperity. It is not a unit on the tariff question, but its conduct has tended to stability of affairs. It seems disposed to give the Civil Service Reform an honest trial. It has outgrown its verdant and cranky days. It is not in favor of violent changes. Mr. Arthur's administration has been calm, dignified and conservative. He has not been wild or freaky. He has given guarantees to timidity and hostages to thrift. He says to himself, "I had rather be safe than to be picturesque." All this has strengthened the Republican party with the people.

Who will be the candidate of either party it is yet too early to guess. In the Democratic party it may possibly be some embodiment of obsequy. In the Republican party it will probably be somebody who is well known and familiar with affairs. Who will win nobody can tell; but it must be obvious to all that the Republican dissensions of two years ago are healed, and that the party is in excellent fighting trim. And success may once more perch upon its banners in spite of over-confidence bred of long success, and of some very objectionable things in its record; for the country is reasonably prosperous, the treasury has more money than it wants, and the sensitive commercial public is not ready to make a change merely for the sake of change.

RETALIATION OR RECIPROCITY.

WHILE the proposed policy of retaliation against France and Germany for excluding American pork from their markets would be only a natural sequence of their illiberal course, it may be well to ask whether, after all, it is a wise or enlightened one to follow? We have an example of what may be expected from such a policy in the case of Spain, with which country our Minister, Mr. Foster, has just concluded a commercial agreement to abolish the discriminating duties which at present affect the commerce between the United States and Cuba and Porto Rico. For many years back it has been the policy of the Spanish Government to discriminate, by means of duties, in favor of the mother country in its trade with the colonies, and in favor of Spanish vessels. A result of this was that our products, when carried in American vessels to Cuba or Porto Rico, paid about thirty per cent. higher duties than if carried under the Spanish flag. Here was a case calling for retaliation, and Congress, in 1864, passed a law which imposed an extra duty of ten per cent. on merchandise coming here in Spanish vessels. This was followed, in 1867, by a Spanish law under which all goods imported into Cuba and Porto Rico from this country, under any flag, were charged the very highest rates of duty.

Here, then, is a fair illustration of the result of the retaliatory policy. After twenty years of quarrelling with our next-door neighbors, and of mutual injury and loss, we have to begin just where we might have begun in 1864, and try to make a friendly arrangement which will be mutually profitable and satisfactory.

The case of our relations with Canada are very like the one mentioned. The Reciprocity Treaty was allowed to lapse about ten years ago, on account of petty jealousies, and partly because it was supposed that, with our high tariff and their low one, we should have the advantage if the treaty were out of the way. The consequence was a Canadian tariff about as exclusive as our own, so that a basket of eggs or a "feed" of oats cannot cross the Niagara River without paying duty.

Experience shows that retaliation leads to retaliation, and reprisal to reprisal. The acts of France and Germany are foolish and suicidal, but that is no reason why we should imitate them. But, aside from this, they are only what we might expect, in view of the exclusive policy which our Government has for many years pursued in regard to its foreign relations. It has shown no readiness to meet half way those nations which have offered to reciprocate for any special advantages that we might allow to their commerce, by equal advantages on their side. It is to be hoped that the Spanish treaty is an earnest of what our future policy is to be, and that the State Department will endeavor to arrange the difficulty with France and Germany in a similar manner. Only harm can result from leaving the present breach to be widened by the blundering attempts at retaliation of some of our raw and irate Congressmen.

THE NATIONAL WEALTH.

FOR the first time, the national census of 1880 gives important information relative to the wealth and business of the country. From its statistics it appears that the aggregate wealth of the United States in 1880 was \$43,643,000,000; that

the amount invested in business was \$8,177,000,000, and that the number of persons engaged in business was 703,328. The average amount of capital per trader was \$11,600; the number of failures 4,350, and the ratio of failures to traders one in 162. The amount of capital invested in business in New York State alone amounted to \$1,822,524,000, or twenty-two per cent. of the entire capital so invested in the country. Massachusetts ranks next after New York, having \$1,041,000,000 invested in business; Pennsylvania third, with \$867,000,000; Ohio fourth, with about \$595,000,000, and Illinois fifth, with \$486,000,000. The total capital credited to the State of New York is \$200,000,000 in excess of that for all the New England States; it is twice as large as all the capital used in business in the Southern States, two thirds that of the Western States, and six times as large as that of the Pacific Coast. Almost one-fifth of the entire accumulated wealth of the country was invested in business and commercial enterprises in 1880.

Though it is impossible to compare the aggregate wealth of the nation, and the capital invested in business in 1880 with other preceding periods, so as to arrive at any degree of accuracy in making a comparative estimate, still there can be but little doubt that the increase of wealth has been of a much higher ratio than that of population, while the proportion of the wealthy to the poor has probably not materially increased, as it has a tendency to do as the population becomes denser.

EXTRAVAGANCE AT FUNERALS.

WERE ostentatious displays in connection with burials only the weakness of the rich, instead of being also the folly of the poor, it would be a matter of greater indifference whether the custom fell into desuetude or not. As, however, the general prevalence of such vulgar parades often entails serious consequences to those who are in humble circumstances, the extravagance now characteristic of funeral arrangements should certainly be discouraged. A prominent New York undertaker said recently that "the poor—the very poor especially—pinch themselves and run in debt in order to give their relatives the most respectable funeral possible." As it is the last service they can do for their friends they consider it incumbent upon them to do it in a far more costly manner than they can afford; and frequently, as the result of such foolish expenditure, widows and orphans are left, not only penniless, but in debt, all for the sake of having a showy funeral. Were the costly flowers, the polished rosewood or mahogany casket, the long array of carriages, and all the other trappings and symbols of sorrow, evidences of affection, it would admit of palliation; but when, as is too often the case, the display is prompted by a vain desire to eclipse "somebody else," the show becomes a solemn mockery, tending only to divert the mind from the serious thoughts naturally suggested by such occasions. Though there seems of late to be a change for the better in less costly and plainer funerals among the poor, the ostentation displayed upon such occasions by the wealthy still continues, and at more than one funeral the floral display alone has footed up to \$10,000. It would, perhaps, be useless to ask the rich to forego such shows, so as to correct the tendency towards display by the poor; but surely a refined taste would consider it garish and not less objectionable to the burial of a millionaire than of a pauper.

SUNDAY SHOWS.

THE American Water-color Society has decided that its exhibition, which is to begin on the 4th proximo, "shall be open to the public on Sundays at the usual price of admission." Following closely upon the Sunday opening of the Pedestal Fund Exhibition, this decision of the Water-color Society is one of grave import and significance. However slow it may be in coming, it seems now to be inevitable that, sooner or later, certain places of resort will on Sunday be thrown open to the public. How will such a step be likely to affect the morals and manners of our citizens? or, a question more to the point, how can it be guarded from affecting them unfavorably?

There can be no doubt that the immediate effect upon the better class of our working people would be humanizing and refining to a marked degree. Art is the best of teachers. It softens and subdues the roughest natures. But we are as yet, and long must be, too poor in models of the beautiful in street and park and public building for any appreciable influence to be exerted by the beauty of environment; the beautiful in art must be sought out and studied of fixed purpose; and this, in our busy life, can only be possible to very many on the Sunday.

On the other hand are many considerations, no one of them, perhaps, so weighty as this, but together forming a very re-

spectable mass of argument. That liberty of rest for one must be a law of rest for all is evident; and that the Sabbath rest is essential for reasons other than religious cannot be for one moment disputed. The opening of places of one kind or resort will inevitably be followed by the opening of others less directly contributive to the up-building of the people; and there will follow, as a matter of course, the necessity that a number of persons should be deprived of the Sunday rest which is as valuable to them as the Sunday education is to others. The question whether the æsthetic and other benefits to the masses will be as great as to counterbalance this injury to a few, is one which requires consideration.

Not less imperative is the question whether the refining influence thus to be brought to bear upon the working classes would be, to many of them, an undoubted benefit. On any Sunday one may see, in Paris, the galleries of painting and sculpture in the Louvre and Luxemburg, the rich antiquarian collections of the Hotel Cluny, thronged with workmen in blouses, intelligent, interested, studious, making notes from time to time of some detail of picture or sculptured group, some bit of ornamentation, some panel or cornice, or some curious antique jeweler's work or piece of ancient furniture. Quiet, well-behaved, thoughtful, more alert and observant than most of our people of the same class, these are still the men of the dangerous classes—men of the Parisian Commune, and sons of men of the days of July and of the barricades. Is there any connection between the two facts? It is a subject to be considered.

True, many of our working people do not go to church, and there are places without number unquestionably harmful already open to them. Could there be a more truly missionary work, in view of this fact, than the opening of libraries and art collections and music halls under wise management and wholesome restraints?

There would be more of the appearance and effect of a missionary work, perhaps, and consequently less danger of injury, if such Sunday opening were not made a matter of profit, as the Water-color Society proposes. In future, when such places are to be open on Sunday, the avowed object of benefit to the working classes would more surely be accomplished by making them entirely free to the public, and a safe and efficient test as to the true motive of such Sunday opening would thus be established. The national galleries of Europe, whatever the terms of admission on other days, are free to every one on Sunday. Our people are in the habit of doing for themselves and each other much that Government does for other peoples. Certainly such benefits as may accrue from Sunday exhibitions will never be placed within the reach of our working classes except by private enterprise. And such benefit would be less questionable if it could be made a matter of pure philanthropy, with no thought of financial advantage to those who may attempt thus to benefit their fellow-men.

OUR EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

ONE of the most unfavorable features of our international commerce is the marked decrease in the exportations of so important a staple as wheat. Just how important it is may be gathered from the fact that in a single year we have received no less than \$167,698,000 from our foreign customers for this one item. Since September 1st of last year, however, the exports to Great Britain have been only 19,602,000 bushels against nearly 30,000,000 bushels for a like period during the previous season. The exports to the Continent have been only 6,460,000 bushels, or not half the quantity exported during the same time in the previous harvest year. The main obstacle to foreign traffic is seen in the high prices which speculators, here and at the West, have established solely for purposes of their own, and which have no relation to the legitimate commercial interests of the country at large. England is, therefore, making every effort to foster wheat culture in all her dependencies, notably in India and Australia, and the effect must in time be highly prejudicial to the agricultural interests of the United States. She purchases from other countries rather than from the United States whenever she has the opportunity. In 1882 she imported more corn from Roumania than from this country, and if it be doubted that Australia is looming up as a great wheat region, it need only be stated that, though the imports thence by Great Britain were in 1877 only 451,100 hundred-weights, they reached in 1882 a total of 3,086,288, or an increase in the space of five years of nearly seven hundred per cent. So far as regards British India, she is shipping larger quantities of grain to British home markets every year. Her exports thither in 1868 were only 161,725 hundred-weights, but by 1882 they had leaped to 8,463,716, or an increase of more than fifty-fold. The East Indian farmer, moreover, is subjected to much less expense than his American competi-

tor; he is being supplied, too, with improved agricultural implements, and railroads and canals are fast being constructed in order to aid him in marketing his crop on the seaboard as cheaply as possible. In Australia, too, where there is a much more vigorous people than in India, and one destined, moreover, to become independent of the Home Government some day, industrial development is being pushed with an energy that recalls our own rapid progress in the accumulation of material wealth. Egypt, when its politics shall become more composed, and the fellahs are allowed to till the soil undisturbed, will also enter more actively than ever into competition with this country in the great marts of Europe, and here again cheap labor will tell against our farming class.

As the case now stands, the condition of the wheat traffic in this country could scarcely be much worse. The English traders are compelling Americans to store the grain on this side of the water at their own expense. Some of it has been held here since the Autumn of 1882, and since the beginning of the present year one million bushels have become so warm and weevily that the value has been greatly reduced.

In the flour trade with Europe this country is also suffering from foreign competition. Hungary has all the latest improvements in machinery for flour manufacture, and, as a result of her liberal exports to British markets, the trade there in American flour has been reduced simply because the foreign product is cheaper; while English millers, alarmed at the inroads which Americans have made upon their business within the past few years, have adopted the methods of manufacture so generally in use in this country, and are making every effort to regain their lost ground. As a result of the diminished export traffic, it is not at all improbable that ocean shipping may be led to avoid our ports as was the case a few years ago; in which event the cost of our breadstuffs in Europe would be increased. Every effort should be made to remedy the evils which now afflict so important a branch of our commerce. Is it impossible to check the growth of reckless speculation in this country, whereby so much injury is done by the drones in the hive to the honest and industrious producing class?

RUSSIAN NIHILISM.

RUSSIAN Nihilism has of late been developing new activity. Indeed, all the indications point to the conclusion that Nihilism is to-day a stronger force than ever beneath the surface of Russian society. The Czar's recent sledge "accident" now proves to have been nothing less than a Nihilist attempt on the life of Alexander III., as daring as any of the attempts on the life of his father. Three weeks ago Colonel Sudelkin, Chief the St. Petersburg Police, the most formidable enemy of the Nihilists in that city, was murdered in his own house, and murdered in a fashion calculated to deepen the significance of the affair, since the assassin was Sudelkin's confidential lieutenant and fellow-spy, Jablonski. The cause assigned for the murder—revenge for the arrest of a Madame Walkenstein, who had recently arrived in St. Petersburg for the purpose of assassinating the Czar—is also significant. In Sudelkin's room the Nihilists left a paper announcing that Count Tolstol, the Russian Minister of the Interior, was decreed to be "their next victim." Now news comes that the chief of the Nihilists in London has vanished from that city, having received a letter from St. Petersburg summoning him to help in the killing of both the Czar and the Czarvitch; and that the Russian police have got possession of a cipher confirming this report. Nihilist threats have earned a terrible title to respect, and Count Tolstol shows his respect for them by increasing his body-guard; while the Czar, whose court is reported to be in a state of dismay, has caused the number of sentinels at the Gatchina Palace to be quintupled.

We can well understand the state of prostration into which the Czar and the Imperial family are said to be thrown. The most fearful thing about their position is that they can trust absolutely no one. General Tcheravin, commander of the sentinels of the Gatchina Palace, is no more likely to prove reliable than was Jablonski, Sudelkin's *alter ego*. It is only a few months since the Czarina detected one of the Chamberlains, an official intrusted with the most intimate duties in the Imperial household, in the act of placing a Nihilist proclamation on her dressing-room table.

But the Czar has the remedy in his own hands. Had he met the proposals of the Executive Committee in March, 1881, immediately after the assassination of Alexander II., in the spirit of reason and moderation in which they were offered, he would be a happy monarch to-day, and Russia would be a happy country, making her first experiment at life under a constitution. But he met them by a resort to a

terrorism almost more brutal than that of any of his predecessors; and if he is now encountered in turn by a terrorism that makes his life a curse, he has the consolation of knowing that it was he himself who made the bed of agony on which he lies.

ECHOES FROM ABROAD.

EGYPT has practically abandoned the Sudan, her hold being at present restricted to the towns of Suakim, Toka and Sinkat. The latter is in a state of siege, and its surrender is hourly expected. Suakim itself is in danger, as most of its population is believed to have made common cause with the rebels, and an attack by the Arabs is not at all improbable. The Egyptian Government has given orders for the evacuation of Khartoum, and it is thought likely that the efforts of the Egyptian authorities will be concentrated on the defense of Massowah and Suakim. The relations between the Khedive and the Sultan of Turkey are more friendly than formerly, and an understanding appears to exist about extending Turkish authority on the western shore of the Red Sea. The advance guard of the Turkish army has orders to occupy Suakim the moment Baker Pasha's force starts for the interior or returns to Suez. In the meantime the already powerful following of the Mahdi is steadily on the increase. Khartoum is surrounded, and hordes of Arabs are closing around Berber. The Sheikh Senoussi is also reported as advancing to join the Mahdi. If this be true, it means a great menace to Egypt, for the influence of the sheik extends along the whole North Africa littoral to Egypt, throughout the Syrian Desert, and among the Arab tribes on the borders of the Suez Canal.

We have referred elsewhere to the fact that China is actively preparing for the defense of Canton, and for vigorous defensive operations in Tonquin, in the event of further French demonstrations. It seems to be settled that Bannin, where there are large bodies of Chinese troops, will not be abandoned except upon compulsion. As the French are equally resolute in purpose, war must be regarded as inevitable. The new boy-king of Anam, at a formal reception of the French diplomatic representative, has given assurances of his respect and devotion; but as he is a mere figure-head, the power being in the hands of one of the regents, who has revolutionary sympathies, these assurances may be accepted as of no practical significance. The feeling against foreigners in the southern provinces of China is growing more hostile, and Catholic and other missionaries are reported to have suffered serious outrages at the hands of mobs, instigated by the mandarins.

There has been another crisis in Spain. The Ministry having suffered a decisive defeat in the Cortes, resigned in a body, and a Conservative Cabinet has been formed, with Señor Canovas del Castillo as Prime Minister. He is an Alphonist, and the Cabinet as a whole represents the ideas of the Constitutional Monarchists.

The Liberal members of the British House of Commons have been summoned to be present at the opening of Parliament on the 5th proximo. Mr. Gladstone announces that it is his desire to submit to the House at the earliest day possible after its opening proposals of much public interest and importance. In a recent speech, Mr. Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, said that the Government would not consider its task complete until Irishmen possessed the same rights and privileges as Englishmen and Scotchmen. Mr. Henry George's lectures in London, in which he avowed revolutionary sentiments as to the land question, have alienated the support of the moderate classes, and his mission is likely to prove a failure.

The Bill providing for the manner of canvassing Presidential Electoral votes has again passed the Senate. Its principal provisions relate to the adjustment of contests which may arise from irregularities in the appointment of Electors, or from disagreement of State tribunals whose decisions may be sought in case of conflict. It is to be hoped that the House of Representatives will promptly pass this Act, and not permit it, as it did that of last session on the same subject, and the Bill providing for the Presidential succession, to fail for want of sympathy with the popular demand for a definite settlement of the whole question involved.

It seems as if nothing new could be said about the rapid growth of Western communities, but the building statistics of the city of Minneapolis for the past year are almost incredible. Thirty years ago the site of Minneapolis was an uninhabited Indian reservation; even ten years ago its population numbered only 20,000. Now its population is 80,000, and during 1883 it expended \$9,390,450 for new buildings, of which 590 were stores and 2,539 were private dwellings, averaging \$2,500 apiece. This building rate is equivalent to an increased population of more than 10,000 in a single year—a new city annually. The annual progress of Minneapolis is now probably greater than that of any other large Western city, though it is closely pushed by its brilliant but lesser rival, St. Paul.

By one of those simple contemporaneous happenings, which not infrequently creep into history labeled "remarkable coincidences," it chanced that on the same day on which the Philadelphia branch of the Society to Prevent Cruelty to Animals held its annual meeting, Madame Christine Nilsson—temporarily in the same city—rescued a miserable cur from the hands of two juvenile savages who were maltreating the mongrel on one of the public streets of the municipality of Brotherly Love. The *prima donna* took the dog

to her hotel, and had him washed and fed and a collar bought for him, after which she formally adopted him as permanent pet. To make the story complete, the dog should presently show his canine gratitude by giving her warning of the presence of some bold diamond robber, or, perhaps, drive some other no less unwelcome masculine intruder from her sight.

A FEW weeks ago FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, in commenting on the annual report of the Postmaster-general, said that the present arrangements for the distribution of postage-stamps in our large cities were "wretchedly inadequate." This is a suggestion that we do not remember to have seen in any other newspaper, but it appears to have been a timely one, for Postmaster Pearson, of New York, has now been authorized to establish one hundred postal stations in the city. They will be simply agencies for the sale of stamps in amounts not over \$1, and \$24 per year will be allowed for the maintenance of each. They will be distributed throughout the city wherever they are most needed, but in order to thoroughly fulfill the public requirements probably five hundred stations would be necessary. It is believed that the Department intends to extend the system to other cities.

THE statement is made "upon high authority," that President Arthur is doing absolutely nothing to secure a renomination. He is said to have looked the situation over very carefully, and, while he would be very much pleased to be renominated, he holds that it would be very impolitic and undignified on his part to make any great effort in his own behalf. The position he has decided to occupy is certainly a very dignified one, and in the opinion of leading politicians it is the strongest he could have selected to occupy. If he should be nominated while occupying this position, it will redound much more to his honor than if he should intrigue for the candidacy; and if not, he can retire at the end of his administration with a sense of self-respect that would not be possible were he to pursue the opposite course. As the case now stands, his chances are at least as favorable as those of any other person named.

THE House Committee on Public Lands last week reported a Bill declaring the forfeiture of the grant made to the Texas Pacific Railroad, and by it transferred to the Southern Pacific, on the ground that the former company did not comply with any of the requirements of the Act granting the land, and that the Southern Pacific defeated the building of the Texas Pacific for the purpose of preventing a competing line with the Central Pacific. The object of Congress in making the grant, the Committee say, was to secure a rival line from San Diego to the East. The land in the grant amounts to about 14,000,000 acres, is situated in Arizona and New Mexico, and is valued at about \$40,000,000. It is believed that the Committee Bill will pass the House with substantial unanimity, and it is scarcely to be supposed that the Senate will dare resist the popular sentiment in its favor. The railway lobby is likely for once to find its peculiar tactics ineffectual for the prevention of just and proper legislation.

ALL legislative bodies do so much deserving of the severest condemnation, that when one of them is responsible for a good act it should receive full credit for it. Such an instance is that of the Iowa Legislature, which has just presented a valuable medal and a purse of \$200 to Kate Shelley for saving a train from destruction on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway on the night of July 6th, 1881. In a sudden and terrific storm, the bridge over Honey Creek, near Boone, Iowa, was carried away. Kate saw one train flung into the abyss. An express was shortly due, and if it was saved, it must be done by her. This involved crawling across the high trestle bridge over the Des Moines River, 500 feet long, in order to reach a station a mile away, where the express and other trains could be stopped. It was an awful experience, the heroic girl being nearly blown from the structure by the force of the hurricane, while all was thick darkness about her, and the swollen river roared far below. She reached the station, told her story, and then fell in a dead faint from exhaustion; but the train was stopped, many lives were saved, and Kate Shelley, then only fourteen years old, had won a place among the real heroes of her day.

As to the local politics of Philadelphia—with all due respect to the gentleman mentioned—there is literally "a nigger in the fence" at the present time. In other words, for the first time in the history of the city the Republicans have put up a colored candidate for a local office. Mr. Jacob Purnell is running for the position of Common Councilman, corresponding with the place of Alderman in this city. There have been for some time colored policemen on the Philadelphia force, but their appointment and tenure of office rest entirely with the Mayor. The nomination of Mr. Purnell comes with rather tardy grace, when it is remembered that the balance of power in Quaker City and Keystone politics has been held by the colored voters for the past fifteen years, and to them is due the fact that both municipality and commonwealth have been kept within the Republican lines in the more important contests. In view of this state of affairs, taken in connection with the fact that Mr. Purnell is the first man of his race to receive the nomination of a regular party convention for any office of honor or profit in the State of Pennsylvania, it is rather discouraging to be told that personally, in character and qualifications, he is as unfit for the position for which he is running as many of the white men who are now drawing Common Councilmen's pay.

'NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

THE Kentucky Legislature is still at a deadlock on the question of a United States Senator.

AN entire family of five persons in St. Louis have recently died from the effects of sewer gas in their dwelling.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR last week sent a message to Congress recommending an appropriation for a Greely relief expedition.

THE Fitz John Porter Relief Bill is under discussion in the House of Representatives, and its passage is regarded as certain.

SEÑOR DON JUAN DE VALERA, the newly-appointed Spanish Minister at Washington, arrived at this port on the 18th instant.

THE American Water-color Society has decided to keep its exhibit on open Sundays. The exhibition will begin on February 4th.

FRANCIS W. BOCKWELL, Rep., was last week elected in the twelfth district of Massachusetts to succeed Governor Robinson in Congress.

THE orange crop of California has been cornered by a combination composed of three local firms. They have already secured nine-tenths of the total crop.

A BILL providing for the appointment of a commission by the Governor to inquire into the subject of convict labor has passed the New York Assembly.

THE Senate last week rejected the Mexican treaty, but a motion to reconsider the vote was entered and another effort will be made to secure its ratification.

THE prospects of a bankrupt law are now thought to be good. There is more interest on the subject in Congress, and those who favor it are more hopeful.

THE sub-committee of the House Commerce Committee have agreed upon a retaliatory measure for the exclusion of American hog products from Germany and France.

A BILL has been presented to the New York Legislature establishing a public park in the Adirondack regions, which will eventually comprise 1,700,000 acres of forest land.

NEAR Salt Lake City, in Utah, last week, an aged Mormon, having three wives, after reading the anti-Mormon message of the Governor, went out and hanged himself.

THE Republicans in Congress are organizing for the next national campaign, having selected a Congressional Campaign Committee consisting of one member from each State.

BOTH Houses of the State Legislature have appointed committees to investigate the local government of New York city, and especially the Department of Public Works.

THE Secretary of the Navy has reported to Congress that there were 92 vessels on the register last November, which originally cost \$40,796,613, and the repairs on which have cost \$41,200,822.

THE Pension Committee has reported favorably to the House of Representatives the Bill giving a pension of \$2,500 a year to Septimia Randolph McKimham, the only surviving grandchild of Thomas Jefferson.

A RESOLUTION has been introduced in the Ohio Legislature proposing an investigation of the charges of bribery and corruption in connection with the recent election of a United States Senator from that State.

A BILL has been prepared for presentation to the Massachusetts Legislature to regulate and improve the civil service of the State. It is very stringent in its provisions, and would effectually destroy the spoils system.

A NEW line of steamers is to be established to ply between Stockholm, New York and Boston. A monthly steamer service between Trieste, New York and New Orleans has been approved by the Austrian Government.

THE steamship *City of Columbus*, of the Boston and Savannah Line, was wrecked off Gay Head, Massachusetts, on the morning of the 18th instant, and 124 persons perished. Twenty three only were saved by the revenue cutter *Dexter* and lifeboats from the shore.

THE indications are that the Postal Telegraph Bill will be presented to the Senate in some shape by the Post Office Committee. The proposition to construct a Federal telegraph system appears to be much stronger in Congress than the proposition to purchase or lease existing lines.

A CONCURRENT resolution has been introduced in the New Jersey Senate proposing an amendment to the State Constitution compelling railroad companies to surrender the tax exemption privileges before getting the benefit of any future legislation. A joint committee has also been appointed to consider the question of establishing a juster basis of railway taxation.

THE discovery of vast and rich deposits of phosphates in eastern North Carolina will be, it is said, the greatest addition ever made to the wealth of the State. The deposits exceed in size those of South Carolina, one bed having an ascertained length of twenty five miles. The nodules contain over eleven per cent. of soluble phosphoric acid. The discovery creates great excitement among capitalists.

Foreign.

GENERAL "CHINESE" GORDON has left Sudan for Egypt. He is going either to Suakim or Khartoum on a special mission.

A NUMBER of farmers, with 160 plows and 320 horses, plowed fifty acres of Mr. Parnell's estate, in Ireland, one day last week.

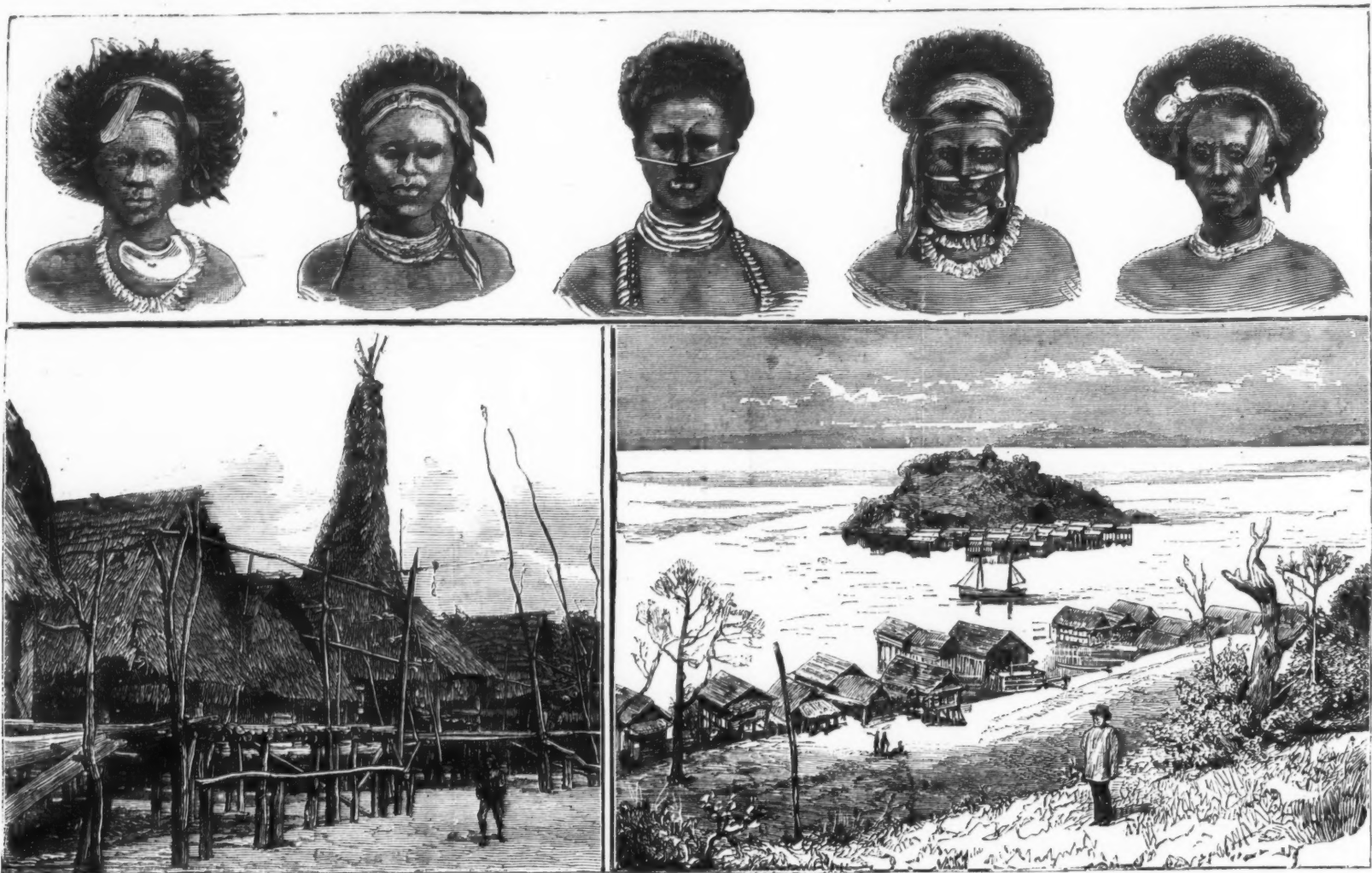
GENERAL LOUIS MELIKOFF, who commanded the Russian troops at the capture of Kars, in 1877, is seriously ill in St. Petersburg.

A CONFERENCE is being held in Rome for the purpose of discussing the project of a uniform hour system with a common meridian. A diplomatic conference will shortly assemble at Washington to effect an international agreement on the subject.

PRINCE VICTOR NAPOLEON, in reply to an inquiry from M. Cassagnac as to how far the Bonapartists might count upon him, says that at present he has no political rôle to fill, and that he intends to hold himself in reserve until called to serve his country.

BISMARCK's right-hand man and confidant, the Count von Hatzfeldt, last week visited Rome on an important special mission. He has had long interviews with Cardinal Jacobini, the Papal Secretary of State, and has conferred also with the Pope. There is a good deal of conjecture as to the significance of these extraordinary conferences.

The Pictorial Spirit of the Illustrated Foreign Press.—SEE PAGE 359.

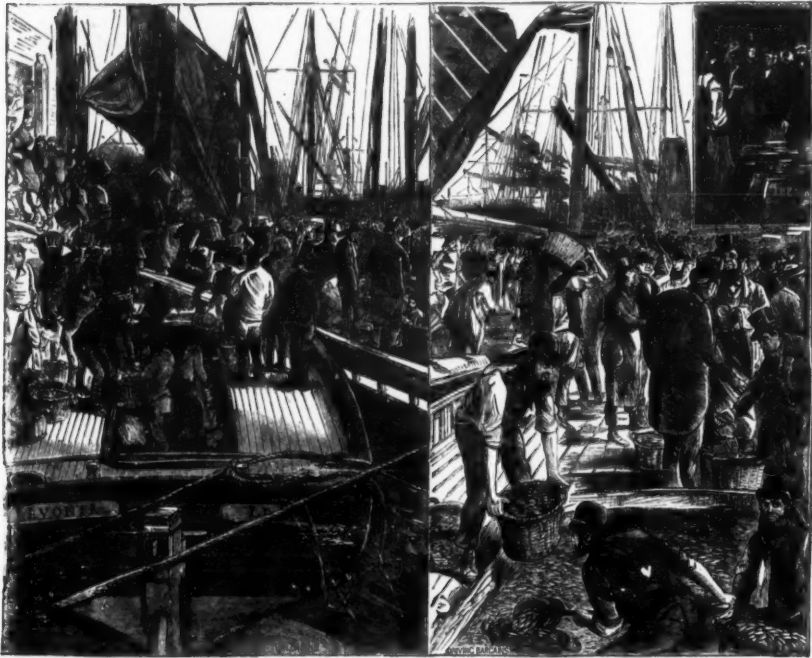


Native Houses, Hood Bay, Port Moresby.

Some Native Types.

Island and Village of Elevara.

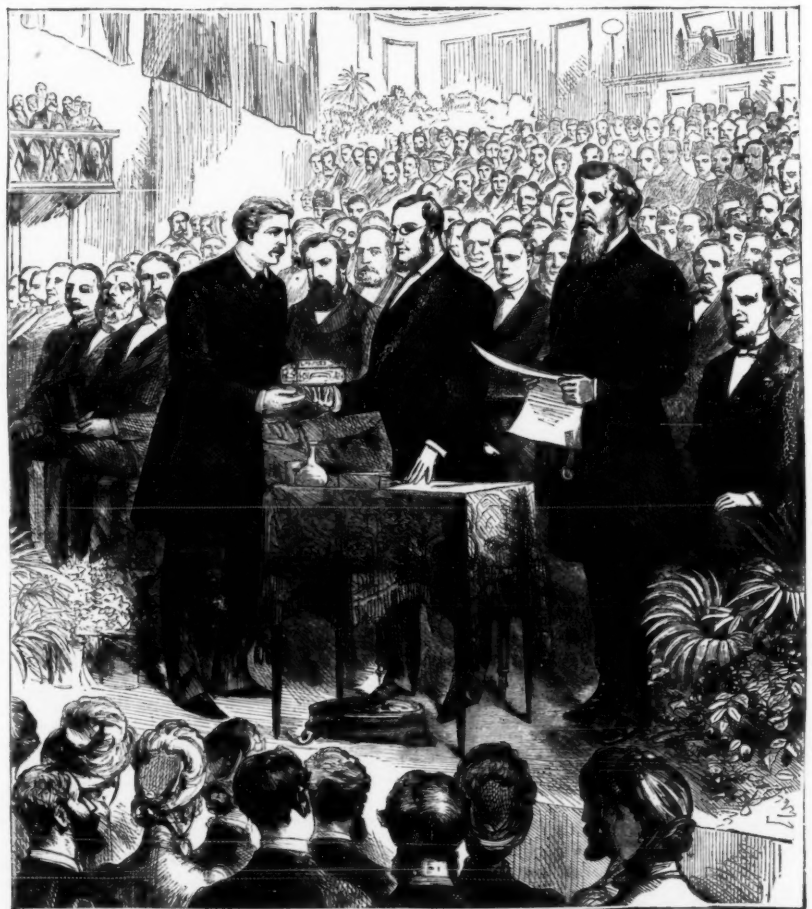
AUSTRALIAN CONFEDERATION.—THE PROPOSED ANNEXATION OF NEW GUINEA.



GREAT BRITAIN.—SPRAT-BOATS AT THE BILLINGSGATE FISH-MARKET, LONDON.



INDIA.—A STREET VIEW IN CALCUTTA.

THE SOUDAN REBELLION.—1. SHEIK MOHAMMED TAHER, LEADER IN EASTERN SOUDAN.
2. A SOUDANESE OR LOYAL BLACK SOLDIER.GREAT BRITAIN.—PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW
TO THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.

DOROTHY FORSTER.

By WALTER BESANT,

AUTHOR OF "IN A GARDEN FAIR," "ALL SORTS AND CONDITIONS OF MEN," "THE CHAPLAIN OF THE FLEET," ETC., ETC.

ILLUSTRATED BY CHARLES GREEN.

CHAPTER III.—THE HEIR OF BAMBOROUGH.

A NOBLE inheritance, indeed, even if one only had a moiety or half part! Not only did it include the manors of Bamborough and Blanchland, but also the Rectory and Monastery of Shotley, the Manor of Thornton, houses at Alnwick and elsewhere, fishing rights on Tweed and Derwent, and presentations to four livings and chapelries. Tom never wearied of enumerating his lands and possessions.

"As to her ladyship," he said, "she may have children and she may not. If she have none, then the whole will be mine. And whatever happens, we shall live in the Manor House, Dorothy, and we will have a noble time—you and I together. She has a dozen palaces and castles; she will surely not grudge me the simple Manor House of Bamborough."

But as yet he wanted three years of twenty-one, and for the present he must needs have patience.

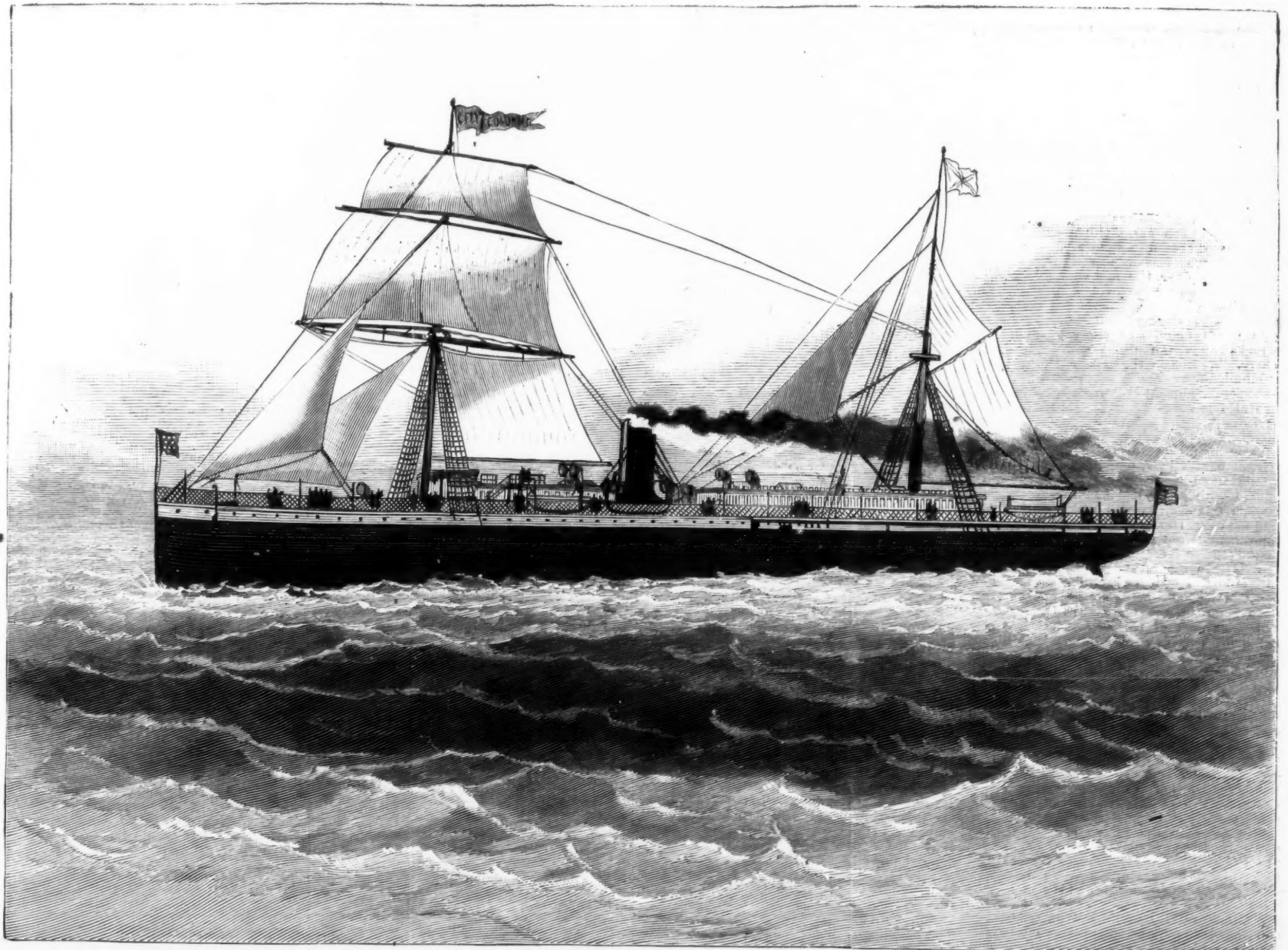
Presently, little by little, there began to leak out uncomfortable reports that all was not as it should be with the estate. For first he heard of a charge of £350 a year in favor of Will Forster's widow. Next he heard of a rent charge of £500 a year created by the late Sir William Forster to pay for some of his profuse expenditure. This was bought up by Lord Crewe, no doubt at her ladyship's expressed desire, for £10,000. But the Bishop was one of the most wealthy men in the kingdom, and could well afford even so great a sum. Here, however, was a goodly cante cut out of the estate. Half the annual rent gone at once. Tom, for his part, showed little or no concern about it. "There remains," he said, "another £800 a year, besides the houses. There is a good deal to be done with the half of £800 a year. And I am the heir of Etherston as well." He looked on his heritage of Bamborough as a means for living as he wished until the Etherston property fell in.

But there were other creditors and claims upon the estate also, of which we knew nothing, and, happily as yet, suspected nothing for some time.

NEW YORK CITY.—THE LATE CHARLES DELMONICO.
SEE PAGE 358.

The heir of both Bamborough and Etherston was a much more important person than the heir of Etherston alone. Lady Crewe, who, to speak the truth, took little notice of her sister's children while her brothers were living, now showed a very particular interest in Tom, and wrote many letters upon his course of life, both to him and to his father. She begged earnestly that he might go to Cambridge, pointing out that, although her nephew's inclination lay not so much, as she understood, in the direction of books, it would be well for him to make the acquaintance at that ancient seat of learning of the young men, his contemporaries, and to learn how matters of importance are regarded outside Northumberland. Tom went to St. John's College with Mr. Hilyard for his tutor. Here, however, he remained but three or four terms. Then her ladyship pointed out that a country gentleman has to become a magistrate, so that it is most desirable for him to know law, and entreated him to enter at Lincoln's Inn, and reside in London for a part of each year, in order to study the Acts of Parliament and the powers of a justice of the peace. To this, however, Tom objected, saying that his father and his grandfather had been justices without going to Lincoln's Inn, or knowing any law at all, and that, to his mind, a gentleman should not dirty his fingers with the quibbles and shifts of lawyers. Then Lady Crewe wrote another letter, in which she clearly told her nephew that his rusticity and that of his friends was such as to unfit him for the posts of distinction open to the owner of Bamborough (her brothers, indeed, especially Ferdinando, had been gentlemen of most courtly and finished manners, acquired in the most polite society of St. James's), and that if he would neither study law nor letters, it behooved him, under proper tutelage, such as that of Mr. Hilyard, to travel into Italy, and so to acquire the manners of the great world. I knew not at the time, and none of us were courtiers enough to discern, that her ladyship, in taking all this trouble, was endeavoring to make her nephew understand that it was her design to make her nephew the successor of her brothers, no loser by their expenditure, provided only he would show himself worthy of her bounty.

This project she never abandoned, being always most jealous for the honor of the Forsters, although the events which followed prevented her from carrying it into effect. Yet Tom was so foolish as to fall into a great rage upon receiving this letter, alleging that, as for his manners, he was not ashamed of them, and they were those of his father and his friends,



MASSACHUSETTS.—THE STEAMSHIP "CITY OF COLUMBUS," OF THE BOSTON AND SAVANNAH LINE, WRECKED OFF GAY HEAD, ON THE MORNING OF JANUARY 18TH.

SEE PAGE 358.

and as for distinction and the holding of high posts, he might show her ladyship some day that he was as capable of distinguishing himself as any man in Northumberland—rusticity or no rusticity.

Then Lady Crewe privately exhorted Mr. Forster to take care lest his son, through ignorance of the world, should be tempted into some rash enterprise, like that of Sir William Fenwick, who was executed for treason in the year 1696; to remember that fierce spirits were always abroad, endeavoring to stir up immature risings and to hatch foolish plots for the destruction of unhappy gentlemen; and to be assured that though her own favor and that of her husband would be continued to her nephew should he move prudently, that favor would certainly be withdrawn should rashness plunge him into difficulties with the Government, with much more to the same effect.

"Her ladyship is right," cried my father. "None so hot for the Sovereign as my Lord Bishop till King William comes to the throne. Then he must needs run for it and try the air of France. He guided by the Bishop, Tom. He will never go over to the other side, and yet he will never put his neck in the noose. We who fought for the Stuarts stand by them still. When the voice of the country is clearly for the Prince, the Forsters will come with the rest. But when thwacks are going, let those who began get first their share of the hammering, while we stand by and see which way the battle is likely to go. Therefore, when thou art of age, Tom, take care to write nothing, to promise nothing, to sign nothing. As for what may happen, we know nothing. Let us wait, and meantime lie snug all."

However, there were two years to wait before the coming of age, which was in the year 1702. By consent of Lady Crewe, Tom was allowed during this time to use the Manor House as if it was already his own, and many were the days which we spent in the old place, sometimes with Mr. Hilyard for tutor and companion, spending whole weeks there. The house was not larger than Etherston Hall, but it was, in a way, more splendid. There were portraits on the walls of Sir Claudius, Claudius his nephew, Sir William, his three sons, the wife of the eldest, my own mother, and the beautiful Dorothy. Truly there never was a more lovely and charming face than that of this portrait, the original of which I had as yet never seen except when a baby. It represented her at the age of twenty or twenty-one. When gentlemen, past the age of thirty or so, came to the Manor House, they gazed at the portrait and sighed, remembering her great beauty, and thinking, no doubt, how great a thing it would have been to marry so lovely a woman. When the young men came, they looked upon the portrait with such wonder as they might experience in looking upon that of Helen, Cleopatra or fair Dido.

There were other portraits, but these were the best.

The house itself is of two stories, and is built in the modern fashion, having square sash windows, two on one side the door and one on the other. It looks from the front upon a triangular green, planted with a clump of trees, having a path at the end, and a field at the base. On the right is the church, and on the left is the broad street leading to the Castle. At the back is a garden, not so big or so well provided as that of Etherston, because, by the seaside, everything will not grow; but it has a great store of herbs and fruit trees, with currants, gooseberries, and strawberries in season, lavender and other plants for strong waters and perfumes, and herbs for medicine.

In every season—Summer, Winter or Autumn—it was pleasant to walk in the garden, and to look over the low wall at the end of it, and the green meadow beyond it, across the broad sea which stretches away till sea and sky meet. A stormy sea it is when the northeast winds blow, and many have been the wrecks upon the rocks and islets off the shore. To live in the Manor House was in itself a help to cure our rustic ways of thought and speech. For not only were there portraits, but also pictures brought from abroad, pictures of Roman Catholic saints—there was a martyr, I remember, set up as a target for the arrows of his persecutors—of hunting parties, of battles by sea and land. Mr. Hilyard would stand before these pictures and discourse with great learning to me upon the Italian, Spanish, French and Dutch schools, and the chief merits of each. There was also tapestry, but not much. Mr. Hilyard told me of the famous tapestry wherein is represented the Norman Conquest. There was a cabinet full of curiosities brought home by travelers in foreign parts—among them a stone picked up in the Garden of Gethsemane, and a garland of thorns brought from Jerusalem. This cabinet afforded Mr. Hilyard the opportunity of many a discourse. There were also books—not one shelf only, as we had at Etherston—but many shelves. I read in many of these books, and, I hope, sucked as much profit from them as was to be expected of a girl.

On Sundays, when we all went to church in the morning, there was a great and noteworthy difference after Tom became the half-owner of Bamforth. For, as often happens in old churches, this of ours was divided and parceled out among the gentry. The north transept belongs to the Greys of Howick, the south transept to the Radcliffes, although they are Papists; the north part of the nave belongs to the owners of Lucker, the south to the Forsters of Etherston, and the chancel to the Forsters of Bamforth. While, therefore, my father, with Madam and Jack and the children, sat in their pew below the pulpit, Tom, and I with him, and Mr. Hilyard, because he was the tutor, walked proudly into the chancel, and sat in a great pew raised three feet above the ground, so that you mounted by steps. The seats were lined with red velvet, very worn. Above us hung our

own scutcheon, showing the Radcliffe fleur-de-lis among the Etherston martlets.

I suppose that in heaven there are no velvet-lined pews, with steps to mount, and stoves to keep one warm in Winter; but it seems fitting thus to separate gentle and simple, and doubtless even in heaven there are degrees—one cannot understand that a prince and a scullion will ever sit side by side.

There was never a day, when I was at the Manor House, but I passed some of it within the old walls, clambering, exploring and running from one broken chamber to another until I knew every chamber and every vault in the great pile.

Surely there could be no more delightful place for a young girl's playground and place of meditation. The keep alone remains entire out of all the towers, bastions, forts and strong places which once stood here; but their ruins still stand. In some places there are broken stone steps leading up to chambers whose floors are gone, windows gaping wide, and roof long since torn off; in others there are deep dungeons, open now to the light of heaven.

Often Mr. Hilyard came here with me, telling out of his vast knowledge stories of the days when this place, now so silent and ruinous, was filled with knights and valiant men-at-arms, when the courts resounded with the hoofs of horses, the voices of the soldiers, and the clank of iron heel. He could restore the castle as it used to be, and would mark out for me the inner bailey, the outer bailey, the portcullis, the postern, the outworks, the chapel, the stables, the kitchens, and all, until, in imagination, I knew the castle as it was when the Percys were its governors. No others came to the old castle except myself and Mr. Hilyard; it was quite lonely and deserted. In stormy weather the waves leaped up to the very walls, while the gulls flew screaming and the wind whistled. In the evening, when the twilight fell, I would sit among the fallen stones, seeing in the shadows of the pile grim spirits of the dead, and hearing in the breeze the voices of departed saints, kings, knights, bishops, and prisoners, brave men and fair ladies, whose ancient joys and sufferings made this place as sacred as the churchyard.

As for Tom, he cared little about the antiquity of the castle or its past history, his chief desire being for the time to arrive when he could call the place his own and be out of tutelage, and his principal occupation being hunting of fox and of otter, riding, shooting, fishing, badger-drawing, stalking the wild bulls of Chillingham, cock-fighting, dog-fighting, with the other manly sports in which young men delight. He took great pleasure, in those days, in the wild-fowl shooting on the islands; many a time he has taken me with him when he had no other companion. Then we would sail through the waves to those wild and desolate rocks covered with the nests of the sea-birds which rise screaming from under the feet of the rare visitor. The cries of the birds, the whirr of their wings, the whistling of the wind, the dashing of the waves are the only sounds upon these lonely islands where St. Cuthbert built his hermitage.

In those days, who so brave and handsome as young Tom Forster, leaping lightly from rock to rock, fowling-piece in hand, his long hair tied in a ribbon, and blown behind him by the sea-breezes, his gray eyes bright, and his cheek ruddy? What but a great and splendid future could await a lad so gallant? As for the girl who ran beside him, as agile as her brother, dressed in short petticoats and thick shoes with woolen stockings, she was a slip of a thing then, with dark-brown eyes (like those of her aunt), and long, fair curls flying under her hat. Her brother, though he sometimes swore at his brooms and thrashed the stable-boys, never had a harsh or unkind word for her, nor she any thought for him but of tender and true affection. Pity it was that one of natural abilities so good would never read and acquire wisdom.

"The man who reads not," said Mr. Hilyard, "may get knowledge but scarcely wisdom. The hind and herd are men of great skill, the one in plowing, sowing and reaping, the other in cattle and the creatures of field and forest. So the old wife in the village learns all the herbs that grow, and the sportsman learns the ways of the creatures whom he hunts. But without books one knoweth not his brother man, nor his own position and importance, nor the proportion which one thing beareth to another."

CHAPTER IV.—HIS HIGHNESS THE PRINCE.

AS regards politics, I declare that I know nothing at all of what went on in London or anywhere else; but, as for Northumberland, I can safely assert that I have never known a time when there were not, continually, whisperings in corners, mysterious communications, breathless suspense, a coming and going of strangers or of gentlemen whom I knew to be in some way connected with the cause of the Prince. There was always a great thing going to happen, if we were to believe the people who made it their business to keep up a racket through the country in order to sustain and stimulate the loyalty of the party. His Highness was about to embark; a great many thousand French soldiers were collecting for him; everything was ready; the country was strong for the Prince. According to these gentry, there never was any doubt at all about the voice of the country. Why, when after many years I journeyed to London, I was amazed to think of our own ignorance in believing all these statements. I do Mr. Hilyard the justice of saying that he never did believe them. He was, I know, a Whig by birth; but, like a good servant, he became a Jacobite because we, in whose service he was, were of that cause. What did London think? That was ever his cry. Not London of the coffee-houses and St. James Street, but London of the

city. Why how strong and resolute must be the Protestant party of this present day, seeing that it has been strong enough to stomach a King who knows no word of English, so resolute as to keep him with his ill manners, his ugly mistresses, and his German Court, rather than have a Papist, even with all the Christian graces—though of these, unfortunately, the Prince hath few—one says it with a lame. This was not understood in the North; many friends of the Protestant gentry were Catholics; they were English, however, first, and Catholics next; not servants of the Pope first and English next.

There were busybodies who went up and down the country in these days whispering, reporting, conveying letters, drawing up lists, with a mighty fuss and pretense of secrecy. Some of them were disguised; some sent letters by the hands of countrymen on whom they could depend, and even gypsies; some were Irish, who are ever ready to embark in any mad scheme; some were country gentlemen or younger sons; some, even, were High Church clergy; some were Roman Catholic priests of the intriguing kind, who dressed as laymen—by dispensation, one may suppose. As for the sum of these whisperings, it was always the same: the country was ripe; at a word, at the signal, the rising would be general; the Prince was always ready. A brave captain, too, he was eager to lead his brave followers to victory, and to reward them generously with the spoil of the Whigs. These things were industriously spread abroad among the Jacobite gentry; it was firmly believed that the party was irresistible. And if the gentry believed this, how much more the common people and the ignorant Scotch, who ran after their chieftains to their own destruction? Yet the disaster of the year 1707 ought to have opened the eyes of the party when they saw a French fleet, well manned, well found, well armed, with six thousand soldiers on board, fly ignominiously at the mere appearance of Admiral Byng and his ships. The Prince was on board the French commander's ship. He prayed to be landed on the coast of Scotland; no one, whatever side he may have taken, can doubt the gallantry of His Highness in those days—but the prayer was refused, so that he returned to France, and presently, notwithstanding the French King's solemn engagements, was driven out of that country into the Papal Dominions.

"We wait our time," Tom said. "When that time comes, the unanimous rising of the country gentlemen will be accepted as the voice of the people."

"Happy the man," said Mr. Hilyard, "who rises the last."

"What? And leave others the glory and the honors?"

He was still a lad under age, but in this way he talked; he and his companions.

"It will be the Protestant gentry," Tom said grandly, "though we shall allow the Catholics to join us, who will restore His Sacred Majesty. Then we shall find for him, perhaps out of Northumberland, counselors wise enough to assure the country's safety."

These were our dreams. Fatal dreams they were, which in the end destroyed so many.

But always, in all these talks, the gentlemen spoke of the young Lord Derwentwater and his return. He would lead the Catholics of the whole country. He was a man of whose opinions, though no one had yet seen him and he was but a boy, there could be no doubt; his loyalty was beyond all possible question, he was rich, he was young and ardent, he was reported to be possessed of every virtue. I heard so much talk of this young gentleman that he became in my imagination a person more important even than the Prince, concerning whom elder ladies already whispered and shook their heads. Besides, His Royal Highness stood too far away for a girl to think much about him. The kings of the earth are like the gods of the ancients—one does not picture them except on coins and in statues. But as for Lord Derwentwater, who would certainly some day return to his own people, he must be as beautiful as David, as noble as Arthur, as splendid as Adonis, and as valiant as Orlando, or any of the seven Champions. To these qualities add that he had been the youthful friend, the companion, the sharer of the studies, even the cousin of the young Prince, now our lawful King, the rightful Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland, acknowledged by most of the subjects (that is to say, by all honest men) in these islands. He would tell the simple countryfolks when he came home of the appearance and countenance of His Royal Highness; he would come as a messenger, or an ambassador to the North Country to keep their loyalty alive.

The origin of the Radcliffes is so remote as to be unknown. Many of our Northern gentry boast a descent from the Norman Conquerors. They, however, were nobles in still earlier times. It was not till two hundred years ago, or thereabouts, that a Radcliffe first came from Cumberland to the neighboring county. The first Earl was Sir Francis; created on the marriage of his eldest son Edward, in the year 1686, with Lady Mary Tudor, daughter of Charles the Second. It was an unhappy marriage, but as to the reasons of the unhappiness one needs not to inquire. After the separation the Earl remained in London, in no way furthering the cause of his rightful Sovereign. The Countess, however, took her four children to St. Germain's, where she brought them up in the Court, and among the personal friends of the Prince. We learned from letters, year by year, how the Earl and his brothers were in the hands of tutors, and were already showing great promise; how they were pages to the Prince; that it was decided not to let them carry arms in the French King's service; that they would come to England as soon as the Earl was of age, and so on, the news always keeping up our curiosity about this young nobleman.

To pass over several years, we learned, in

course of time, that His Lordship was now fully grown; that he was a comely, well proportioned and handsome young man, accomplished in all manly exercises, fond of reading and well instructed, acquainted with the names and pedigrees of the Northumberland families, who were all his cousins; and that he was coming home to England without delay. Then the intriguers sent word of this, as of a most important event, about the country; the messengers rode North and South with letters; there was a stir in the North, and it was felt that now the time would shortly arrive for something to be done.

"But," said Tom, "we Protestants may not be led by a Catholic. My Lord must be content with being second."

END OF PART THIRD.

THE ILL-FATED "CITY OF COLUMBUS."

THE disaster to the steamship *City of Columbus*, attended by an appalling loss of life, takes rank with the historic shipwrecks of the *Atlantic*, the *Cimbria* and the *Huron*. The ill-fated vessel left Boston on the afternoon of Wednesday, January 16th, for Savannah, Ga., and at forty-five minutes past three on the following Friday morning she struck upon the ledge or reef at the Devil's Bridge buoy, off Gay Head promontory, at the southwestern end of the island of Martha's Vineyard, Mass. She had passed the most dangerous point in the channel, and was wrecked on what is usually considered the least dangerous ledge. There were eighty-one passengers, and forty-five officers and men. Of this entire number only twenty-nine are known to have been saved. Not one of the eighteen women who were on board reached shore alive.

The scenes on the wreck, as she lay beaten by the waves in the darkness of the bitterly cold Winter's morning, were pathetic and terrible beyond description. As soon as the steamer bumped upon the rocks the water began to pour into the hold. There was no time to awaken the passengers individually, but nearly all rushed, half-dressed, from their staterooms on hearing the general tumult. Waves were dashing over the decks, and within twenty minutes every woman and child had been swept away. No human power could save them. Wives threw their arms around their husband's necks, bade them good-by for ever, and a few moments afterwards both were carried away. One mother, with her child clasped tightly in her arms, was borne off almost before reaching the top of the stairs. Among the bodies picked up the next day was that of a woman, with a tiny pair of shoes frozen to her dress, the child itself having been torn from her embrace.

In getting away the boats, discipline seems to have been either absent or unavailing. The first was cast off at one end and left hanging by the other to pound to splinters against the ship. Another was launched and drifted to sea empty. Another capsized immediately upon touching the water. Still another was manned by a few officers and men, and went off without a passenger. About forty men took to the rigging of the vessel, where they clung for hours, wet and freezing. Half of them had dropped off before the lifeboat from shore could come to the rescue. An account by a survivor says: "To the men in the rigging it became a test of endurance against death. Soon after daybreak the smokestack was carried away. A few men were clinging to the stays, and most of these were swept off. Then the house broke up, and the few thereon, or most of them, succeeded in reaching the rigging. There they were in all sorts of positions. Two were supported on a loose swinging rope between the masts. They dangled there in the wind for hours, with the rope supporting them under the armpits. The gale swung them back and forth like clothes upon a clothes-line, while the spray of every wave breaking over the ship drenched them. They were soon benumbed, and probably died as they hung, the stiffening of their muscles in the cold holding them on. One of them was swept away at about nine o'clock, and the other disappeared at about eleven. Men clung one above another to the crossbeams. Those close together could exchange a few words occasionally, and sad, hopeless words they became as the hours wore on and no help appeared. Those who put their legs through the crossbeams and partly sat upon the rope were soon benumbed below the hips and lost all control of their limbs. During the forenoon the bodies of two young women floated up below decks and drifted away. The first sign of rescue came at about half-past ten A. M., when a boat was put off from Gay Head Point, about a mile away. It was manned by Indians belonging to a tribe that still lives on this sandy point. The men in the rigging were at length made to understand that the red oarsmen could not reach the wreck, and that the survivors must swim to them. This seven of the men did, and they were picked up by the Indians and taken ashore.

Wreckers have been searching for the bodies every day since the disaster, and a number have been recovered. Among the lost were a number of well-known citizens of Boston and other Massachusetts towns, including the Rev. C. A. Rand, of Haverhill, Mass., who in December last was elected Dean of the Episcopal clergy of the Eastern Convocation; Edward S. Rand, of Boston, one of the older members of the Suffolk Bar; Joel Nourse, of Boston, the famous maker of agricultural implements; and Oscar Tasigi, of Boston, for the past seven years Consul-general for Turkey.

The *City of Columbus* was built in 1878 by John Roach & Son, and since September, 1882, has run on the Savannah line. It was of 1,999 tons, was built in the best manner, and was thoroughly equipped. It was rated A1 for ten years. The steamship was 270 feet long; 30 feet beam. It had passenger accommodations for seventy-four first class and forty-five second class. It was worth \$300,000, and was insured for \$244,980.

THE LAST OF THE DELMONICOS.

CHARLES C. DELMONICO, who disappeared from his home in New York on Saturday, January 5th, and was found dead in a wayside gully near the Northfield Road on Orange Mountain, New Jersey, nine days afterwards, was the last male descendant of the famous family which since 1825 has catered to the appetites of luxurious diners in New York, and the members of which have gained world-wide reputation as the princes of restaurateurs. The Delmónicos were originally Spanish, but emigrated to Switzerland about a century ago. The first of the family in New York was John Delmónico, a seaman, who in 1825 started a saloon near the Battery, and was successful in a small way. He persuaded his brother Peter to come over from Switzerland, and in 1827 the two brothers erected a small house in William Street, between Exchange and Beaver, where the first Delmónico restaurant was established. This became a popular resort, but was destroyed in the great fire of 1835. In the meantime, Lorenzo and Siro Delmónico, nephews of John and Peter, had come to New York. François, the father of Charles Delmónico, came over with his uncle. During the period between 1835 and 1837 the brothers erected the present restaurant between Beaver and William Streets, which soon became famous. Louis Napoleon, while in New York, received his friends there, and used to say it was the only place to eat a good dinner. François Delmónico

died in 1840 and John in year following. Peter and Lorenzo then assumed charge of the establishment, and in 1846 they opened the place in lower Broadway, which, down to 1856, was conducted as a hotel. In 1855 the Delmonicos opened the famous restaurant at Broadway and Chambers Street, which until 1862 was the scene of all the chief festivities and grand dinners of New York. The opening of the Fourteenth Street house, in 1862, eclipsed all the previous achievements of the great caterers. It became famous during the war. Public dinners were held in its spacious hall; patriotic speeches were made, and reports from the battlefields were received there. Many famous people feasted at its sumptuous board. The Grand Duke Alexis, Arthur of England, and Dickens and Tyndall, ate dinners there. It was there that Morse received his final crown from an assemblage composed of nearly all the distinguished men of science of the country. General Scott's figure was familiar there, and within its walls Seward's eloquence was heard, and Abraham Lincoln was wont to get off many of his quaint jests. Johnson and Grant ate and drank there together, and every President since 1832 has dined at "Delmonico's." When the magnificent *cave* on Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, fronting Madison Square, was opened in 1876, it at once became the resort of fashionable and wealthy patrons, and the Fourteenth Street establishment was closed.

The late Charles Delmonico was forty-four years of age, a bachelor, and sole proprietor of the four existing restaurants which bear his name. They are said to have brought him an income of \$2,500 per day, and the value of the entire property will probably reach \$2,500,000. Mr. Delmonico's disease was general paresis, a form of insanity characterized by successive periods of great depression and undue exaltation, with an occasional season of apparent lucidity. The first symptoms showed themselves about a year ago, and since last November the unfortunate man had been regarded as incurable. How strange, and how sad, to think of the gay crowd feasting in the luxurious Delmonico *cave*, while its master, alone, dazed and wandering like an outcast, begged a meal by the wayside, and at last lay down to die, unattended and unsheltered, on a wintry mountain-side!

PICTORIAL SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN ILLUSTRATED PRESS.

The Annexation of New Guinea.

A little "cloud no bigger than a woman's hand" has risen in the sky of England's colonialism. That it will assume formidable proportions are long beyond the limit of mere speculation, for colonialists are hardy and sturdy and stubborn, and are prone to nurse pet ideas until, through the crucible of dogged perseverance, they crystallize to their desired shape. At a conference held at Sydney, the delegates from the various Colonial Legislatures unanimously resolved that the New Hebrides, New Guinea and other South Sea Islands should be annexed to Australia. This question had been faintly discussed in the British House of Commons during the last session, through the medium of a query addressed to "Mr. Speaker" by a recalcitrant Irish member who smelt Home Rule; but it was hushed up by the contemptuous pool-pooling of the Treasury Benches. The Colonies, however, really meant business, and opened a correspondence with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with the result of flinging their letters into the waste-paper basket. Incited to resentment by such domineering treatment, and egged on by the same spirit that moved certain citizens of this country during the latter part of the last century, the Colonies have now unanimously placed themselves in direct and formal opposition to the Mother Country, and have resolved to act for themselves. The territory they wish to annex is somewhat extensive. New Guinea is, undoubtedly, the largest island in the world, containing as it does 300,000 square miles. The natives belong to the Papuan race—a race remarkable for the curly wooliness of the hair and beard, and for the blackness of the skin. The Papuans, however, differ from the negroes in the shape of the nose, which is remarkably high. The wear but the most limited raiment. Ornaments adorn their hair, noses, necks, ears and arms. The forthcoming struggle between the Colonies and the Mother Country will be watched with the most thrilling interest.

The Sprat-Market in London.

Sprats are regarded in Great Britain as the poor man's fish. In Scotland they are called *garra*, and they belong to a very large family, that of the herring, and were formerly considered by naturalists to be the young of that fish. But there are marked distinctions between the two; there is this resemblance, however, that both sprats and herrings swim in great shoals during the spawning season, so that when the latter begin to go out sprats come in, and there is thus during the winter months a constant supply of fresh sea-fish of a popular character and within reach of all classes. The Essex and Kentish coasts yield large supplies of the bright little fish, and they are taken to Billingsgate in boats like those depicted in our illustration. The finest sprats are caught by the drift net in the waters of Scotland and on the western coast of England. At times as many as 1,500 barrels of sprats will reach Billingsgate in a single day. They have been so numerous in the Scottish waters this season that millions of them have been sold for manure. Sixty tons of them were lately caught in the River Tay and put at once upon the land. As there are about 7,000 average sprats in a ton, the total number destroyed must be enormous.

The Soudan Rebellion.

The real leader of the Eastern Soudan insurrection is Sheikh Mohammed Taher, the principal Ulema or religious personage of the section, of whom we give an illustration. We also give a picture of a Soudanese or loyal black soldier, who, to say the least, does not present a very formidable aspect. The loyal blacks, however, appear better than the rebels, who are very wild-looking fellows, with the most extraordinary hair, which they take great pains to keep in good order. They plaster it with a mixture of fat which has at first something the appearance of dirty curl-papers. This gradually melts into their hair, which then comes out frizzed most wonderfully. They are armed with spears and swords.

A Street View in Calcutta.

Our illustration, showing one of the principal streets in Calcutta, gives an admirable idea of the picturesque varieties of life which may be seen in that wonderful city. The native and the stranger, each adhering to his own customs, usages and dress, jostle each other at every turn, and the civilization of the Past and of the Present move on side by side. The view given in our picture is taken from the top of the Museum, looking north.

Honoring the Marquis of Lorne.

The Marquis of Lorne had a cordial welcome, home from the "Sons of Scotia" on his return from Canada. A conspicuous incident of his welcome was a magnificent reception given at St. Andrew's Hall, Glasgow, where, in the presence of a large and brilliant gathering, the Lord Provost presented his lordship with the Freedom of the City, the burgess ticket being inclosed in a handsome casket. The Marquis, in replying to the address which accompanied the "Freedom," spoke pleasantly of his Canadian experience, and on the evening of the same day, after his formal entertainment, made a public address on the resources and prospects of that country, which was greatly appreciated by all who heard it.

Rossi at Home.—The Princely Life of the Great Italian Tragedian at his Villa.

A WRITER in the London *Theatre* gives an interesting description of Rossi's life at his country house, near Florence. Early rising is the rule, but the family and visitors do not, as a rule, meet until eleven o'clock, when a breakfast of four courses and dessert is served in the large banquet hall. At eight A. M. coffee, toast and butter are served in each bedroom. The succeeding three hours are spent in the bath and dressing-rooms, in reading, writing, or resting, or, for the male guests, in smoking and talk with their host in his library. Every morning, after a bath, he corrects, rewrites or recasts his lines from about nine to eleven. Then comes the breakfast, during which he is the life and soul of the company, overflowing with anecdote, humor and the general gaiety that runs so smoothly through the table-talk of Italian society. Coffee, the after-breakfast cigar, a quaint game called *bocchiera*, played with leaden disks and a wooden frame as full of holes as a rabbit warren, a stroll through the vineyards, during which he generally looks in at the cottages to see how the world is using their children, and a conference with his bailiff upon matters connected with the estate, bring him to four o'clock, when he resumes his Shakespearean labor of love for two hours or so more. At half-past six the great bell in the tower rings out the dinner signal and Rossi closes his books until the following morning. The evening meal is in every respect interesting. His cook is learned in all the traditions of Tuscan cookery and gifted with a happy and fertile imagination; fruit, wine, bread, oil, poultry and sausage (the last in boundless variety of toothsome combinations), all produced on the estate, are of admirable quality. Rossi's wine, in particular, which belongs to the finest class of Chianti, is superb.

During his sojourn, the writer paid more than one visit to Rossi's town house in the Piazza dell'Indipendenza, which he thus describes: At least a dozen of the reception-rooms in this stately mansion are—so far as walls and ceilings are concerned—the work of Florence's leading contemporary painters. The whole set of apartments is a vast repository of the art treasures presented to and accumulated by Rossi in the course of his long career. Bronzes, tapestry, porcelain, mosaics, marqueterie, Persian carpets, Toulou and Moscow masterpieces of gold and silver work, precious bric-a-brac, are tastefully disposed throughout the suite. The most interesting room of all is a small chamber, about twelve feet square, with but one door, a sort of shrine, the patron saint of which, or, rather, the *anima loci*, is Rossi himself. In this, his personal "Museum" are displayed under glass, in massive ebony and gold cases, the wreaths, addresses, weapons and countless objects conferred upon him by monarchs, municipalities, universities, literary associations and art clubs in all parts of the world.

Funerals in Japan.

FUNERALS in Japan are always conducted at sunset, in accordance with a superstition that is rather beautiful than otherwise. The procession is headed by priests and a company of musicians, who play upon samisens and beat tom-toms. The coffin is a wooden tub, in which the deceased is squatting as he has lived, with his feet tucked under him. There is this difference, however, between the dead man in looking to the north, whereas this position is religiously avoided by the living Japanese. Indeed, the points of the compass are frequently marked on the ceilings of sleeping-rooms that the sleeper may arrange his mats so as to avoid this unfavorable position. The wealthy class are buried in earthen jars instead of wooden tubs, but the mode of arrangement is the same. The peculiar-shaped coffins do not take up the space required by American caskets, and burial lots need not be so large. One priest in the procession carries an oblong tablet, containing the "dead name" of the deceased, and another bears the precious lotus blossom. If you follow the *cortege* you will find your way into a surprisingly well-kept cemetery, with headstones all erect and fresh flowers strewn upon most of the graves. Litanies are chanted, and the body is lowered into a shallow grave, lined with cement. "Then a life-sized pink lotus plant is placed upon the fresh mound, a lacquer tray of bowls of tea or sake, beans and sweetmeats provided near by, and you walk away from the spot strangely moved by the solemn, unfamiliar spectacle.

Taxation in Japan.

THE public debt of Japan is over \$20,000,000, not including its non-interest-bearing floating debt, which includes the national currency. To pay the interest on this debt, add to the sinking fund and meet the necessary expenses of government, the executive is obliged to raise about \$60,000,000 per annum. The bulk of this amount is raised by an agricultural land tax of 2½ per cent.; but taxes for local purposes, in many places, increase this burden to nearly or quite 5 per cent. per annum. The effect is crushing. An article in a Japanese paper commences with the exclamation: "The miserable condition at present of our laboring classes is almost indescribable." In point of fact the agricultural land tax yields 70 per cent. of the total amount raised; while that on alcoholic liquors is only 10½ per cent.; from traders' occupation less than 2 per cent.; from public lands and rents, 2 per cent.; from public works, 2½ per cent.; from export and import duties, 7½ per cent.; and from all other sources, the balance.

Death-roll of the Week.

RECENT news from Alaska announces the death of William Morton, the Arctic explorer, on the 3d of December last, after forty years almost continuous service in the United States Navy. *January 12th.*—In Philadelphia, Pa., John Williams Wallace, President of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, aged 68 years; in Chicago, Ill., William H. Gotham, a well-known writer on cattle-breeding, aged 82 years; in St. Petersburg, Russia, General Rafailov Andrejewitch Fadejew, Director of Roads and Canals, and author of several military works, aged 58 years; in Chicago, Ill., Mrs. C. A. Ryder, known in musical circles as Ada Plunkett. *January 13th.*—In New York, Cornelius McCann, formerly a prominent merchant, aged 72 years. *January 14th.*—In Washington, D. C., the Hon. Philip Phillips, an ex-member of Congress of Alabama, and a leading lawyer, aged 76 years; in Philadelphia, Pa., Strickland Kneass, formerly Chief Engineer and Surveyor of that city; in Alhambra, Pa., the Hon. S. A. Bridges, an ex-member of Congress, aged 81 years; in Cleveland, O., Samuel Williamson, a prominent citizen and financier. *January 15th.*—In St. Louis, Mo., Ralph Sewell, the practical philanthropist of that city, aged 77 years; in Malden, Mass., Mrs. Valeria Stone, who during the past few years has given over \$400,000 to colleges and female schools. *January 16th.*—In Providence, R. I., Amos T. Lockwood, one of the best known business men in his State, aged 72 years; in Richmond, Va., Arthur Jeffrey Lefroy, a well known citizen, aged 32 years; in Philadelphia, Pa., James C. Hand, a prominent merchant, aged 76 years; in Portland, Me., Dr. John J. Gilman, President of the Maine Medical Society, aged 78 years; in New York, A. J. Bleeker, the oldest real estate auctioneer in the city, aged 85 years. *January 17th.*—In Quincy, Mass., Eliza Sus in Quincy, a great-grandchild of Josiah Quincy, aged 85 years. *January 18th.*—In Philadelphia, Pa., Congressman George Adams, of Kentucky, aged 68 years.

THE ARTS AND SCIENCES

A Good Way to extract the juice of beef for an invalid is to boil the beef on a grid-iron for a few minutes, and then squeeze the juice from it with a lemon squeezer. Put a little salt with it. This may be given, as the sick one prefers, cold or hot, or it may be frozen and given in small lumps.

"Nature" reports that Professor Heiberg, of Christiania, has demonstrated the presence in the air passages and pulmonary substance of hares of a form of strychnine, both barren and charged with ova, which would appear to be the cause of an otherwise unexplained mortality among these animals in the Autumn of last year in the district of Elsdal in Norway.

The Wheels of railway and other cars are now made of leather in France by a process of M. de la Roche. Cutanned buffalo-skins are cut into strips, and these are built into solid disks and strongly compressed by hydraulic presses, then bound with two iron rings. A wheel of this kind is noiseless, resists shocks, and is not liable to fracture on a journey.

A Writer in the *Druggist's Circular* offers the following remedy for earache, which, he says, after repeated trials, never fails to afford almost instant relief: "Olive oil, one ounce; chloroform, one drachm. Mix, and shake well together; then pour twenty-five or thirty drops into the ear, and close it up with a piece of raw cotton to exclude the air and retain the mixture."

A German Meteorological Society was founded at Hamburg on November 18th last, when many eminent men of science were present. Dr. Neumayer was elected president; the object of the Society was defined as "The cultivation of meteorology as a science and in its relations to practical life." The Society will support meteorological research and publish a meteorological serial.

On the Zuider Zee interesting experiments were recently made with fog-horns of a novel construction. They are sounded by steam, and are worked after the fashion of the Morse telegraph with long and short sounds. Two ships were provided with the fog horns; on each there were telegraphists working the horn, and the signals were distinctly heard and understood even if the distance between the ships was such that they lost sight of each other.

A German journal mentions a case of whooping cough treated with turpentine by Knapf, of Berlin, with astonishing results. The patient was a little girl three and a half years, and a fatal result seemed imminent. The doctor prescribed of terebinth, ten grams; syr. althæa, eight grams; a teaspoonful every three hours. The next day when he saw the child he could scarcely believe his eyes. She was sitting up in bed, with a great slice of bread-and-butter in her hand, which she was eating, and evidently enjoying. The cough had totally disappeared, and no evil results followed.

A New Form of window is being introduced in London, England, for preventing accidents in cleaning, and securing good ventilation. The two side bars of each of a pair of ordinary sash frames are divided into two parts vertically, and the part carrying the glass is swiveled or pivoted in the side pieces at a point central to its height. The frame with the glass is held in position by two small bolts in the top rail, which shoot into the side strips. When this latter fastening is effected the two sashes may slide up and down in the ordinary way. It will be seen that to clean this kind of window there is no necessity for servants to go outside.

Dr. Louis Fitzpatrick has found, after many trials, the local application of tincture of iodine to exert a well-marked influence in checking the growth of syphilis. This is by far preferable to the use of silver, which makes an unsightly mark, and often fails in its object. The early use of the iodine acts as a prompt abortive. To apply it, the lids should be held apart by the thumb and index finger of the left hand, while the iodine is painted over the inflamed papilla with a fine camel hair pencil. The lids should not be allowed to come in contact until the part touched is dry. A few such applications in the twenty-four hours is sufficient.

On November 23d, at about nine A. M., a remarkable phenomenon was observed at Alti, in the province of Helsingland, Sweden. The weather was mild and calm, and the sky clear, when from the North the rays of an aurora began to develop, and soon bathed the northern horizon. Down by the eastern horizon a heavy dark cloud rested, from which a magnificent meteor suddenly darted forth. It traversed almost the entire heavens, spreading a deep lurid light over every object, before which even the aurora paled. The simultaneous observation of a starlight sky, a flaming aurora, and a splendid meteor in the depth of Winter, is described as very striking.

Professor Reinsch states that he examined with the microscope not less than 2,500 sections of coal, and had come to the conclusion that coal had not been formed by the alteration of accumulated land plants, but that it consisted of microscopic forms of a lower order of protoplasm, and although he had carefully examined the cells and other remains of plants of a higher order, he computed that they have contributed only a fraction of the mass of coal-veins, however numerous they may have been in some instances. He referred to the fact that Dr. Mack, of Bochum, held that algae have mainly contributed to the formation of coal, and that marine plants were rarely found in coal because of their tendency to decompose, and that calcareous remains of mollusks disappeared on account of the rapid formation of carbonic acid during the process of carbonization.

Krupp has just taken out a patent for a flat-headed projectile. This novel form has been given to it with a view of preventing its glancing off on striking the armor plate of a vessel at a great angle of inclination. The form has further been adopted with the object of penetrating a ship's armor below the water-line, an operation hitherto attended with but little success, owing to the pointed head of the shot. In order not to cause a loss of velocity, a point of wood or thin iron plate is attached, which on striking is immediately shattered; but, at the same time, being filled with oil, which is to "grease" the projectile, is said to increase its power of penetration. The invention is so ingenious that a practical test will be awaited with interest. It must not be forgotten, however, that flat-headed projectiles designed with this express object are no novelty.

With the past year, 1883, the metric system of weights and measures became obligatory in Sweden. This virtually completed the general introduction of that system for continental Europe; and now from the Atlantic coast to the borders of Russia the metric system prevails; and as it is employed in the custom-houses of that empire, the line of division is rather attenuated and likely to vanish by imperial edict at any time. The progress of the metric system, since the great exhibition at London in 1851, has been something unprecedented in the history of civilization. One great incidental advantage of the system is that its adoption often promotes uniformity in other matters of merely customary use, in which discrepancy and inconvenience have long prevailed, for no reason whatever, but for the force of inveterate usage. In Germany, for example, previous to 1872, there had been the same want of uniformity in the size of bricks which is so annoying to builders in the United States to-day. Bricks made by different manufacturers could rarely be used together in the same wall. To remedy this evil, Government enacted a standard size for bricks, viz., 6 by 12 by 25 centimetres, to the great relief and convenience of architects and builders.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

—THERE is a steady stream of immigration from Northern and Middle Georgia to North Alabama.

—THE Upper House of the Hungarian Diet has rejected the Bill legalizing marriages between Jews and Christians.

—THE Russian budget for 1884 estimates a deficit of 3,406,662 rubles, which the Government proposes to cover by new taxes.

—THE past whaling season has been a comparative failure. This fact, together with the low price of oil, is driving whalers out of the business.

—SAVINGS bank depositors in Massachusetts added \$11,296,230 to the fund last year, and the sum now to the credit is \$252,607,593.

—THE Government of the Bernese Oberland in Switzerland has refused to prohibit Mormon missionaries to preach, as by so doing they are not without the pale of the law.

—GOVERNOR SHERMAN of Iowa, in his message to the Legislature, recommends radical prohibitory legislation, and the submission of woman suffrage to a vote by the people.

—GOVERNOR Hoadly of Ohio, in his inaugural address, declares himself opposed to the repeal of the Scott-I-quoir law, but thinks it should be modified so as to establish a graded license system.

—A BILL has been introduced in the Mississippi Legislature to abolish the municipal government of the City of Jackson, the capital of the State, on the ground that it represents only the disreputable elements in the place—gamblers, rum sellers, and all worse.

—THE total number of sailing vessels of all the world is 48,704, ranging 30,647,377 tons. Of these, more than a third carry the English flag, and less than a twentieth that of France, which ranks seventh, being below America, Italy, Germany and Russia.

—THE steamer from Siam, with Barnum's white elephant on board, has arrived at Liverpool. The elephant will be taken to the London Zoological Gardens, and, after being exhibited there a few weeks, will be taken to Paris. It will be brought to America in May.

—THE *North German Gazette*, of Berlin, announces that new treaties between Germany and Corea were concluded on November 26th, 1883. They secure to Germany the same rights and privileges regarding commerce and navigation as are enjoyed by China and Japan.

—INFORMATION has been received that British agents in Madagascar are collecting information of the damage caused by the French to English property and commerce. The recent operations of the French navy promise to produce no end of trouble for the Ferry Government.

—THE revised edition of the New Testament has been sanctioned by the King of Sweden as translated into the language of his country. It will now be used in churches and schools throughout the country in accordance with the decision of the Synod, which met a short time ago.

—A BILL has been introduced in Congress providing for erection of public buildings in every city and town where the postmasters are appointed by the President. This Bill is a very popular one, and will have very strong support. But the expense which it will entail is very large, reaching, it is estimated, nearly \$100,000,000. The statement that it would be a saving to the Government is emphatically denied by officials and experts who have examined into the matter.

—THE will of Joseph Arnold, late President of the Birmingham (Conn.) National Bank, contains a codicil bequeathing to the town of Derby, in consideration of the kindness of its people, thirty shares of the capital stock of the Birmingham National Bank, with accumulation and increase, to be held until the principal and accumulations equal \$5,000,000. This will occur in the year 2034, when the interest on the aggregate amount is to be devoted to paying the expenses of local secular schools and academies.

—THE sub-committee of the House Appropriations Committee, to whom were referred the Fortification Bill, are maturing the measure, and will provide for liberal appropriations for all harbor defenses along the entire coast from Portland, Me., to Texas. The committee is of opinion that the time has arrived when the Government should make liberal appropriations for this purpose, and that the best and most improved steel rifled guns should be selected, regardless of their cost.

—CANDLE play an important part in Russian church ceremonies, and of late have been so much adulterated and burn so badly that the question is being seriously discussed whether the Church ought not to be granted a monopoly for the exclusive manufacture of candles used for church purposes. The Russian Church already enjoys a monopoly in prayer books and other church books, with the result, however, that they are exceptionally costly and difficult to procure, and, except in very wealthy congregations, a prayer-book is rarely seen in the hands of a worshiper.

—THE cutting of a diamond, believed to be the largest ever cut in this country, has just been completed in Boston, having occupied something more than three months. The stone was found in South Africa and was imported by a New York firm. Its weight in the rough was nearly 125 carats. The gem, as perfected, is brilliant and beautiful, but has a marked yellowish tinge. As cut it weighs seventy-seven carats. It is cut in a rounded cushion-shape, with fifty-six facets, its size being nearly a full inch across and a little more than five-eighths of an inch in depth, or about two-thirds as large as the celebrated Koh-i-noor diamond.

—A GREAT sensation was recently caused in St. Petersburg by the unexpected arrival of the Princess Dolgorouki, the widow of Alexander II., and her reception by the present Czar. The object of her visit was a conference with the Czar concerning the education of her son, Prince George, and it is reported that while the Emperor strongly favored a modern education at the Gymnasium, under the guidance of Katkoff, the Princess was vehemently opposed to the mere mention of Katkoff's name, and insisted on intrusting her son, as heretofore, exclusively to his private teachers, some of whom had been appointed by Alexander II. She finally left the palace in a state of great excitement.

—Two women hunters, it is said by the *Chronicle*, of Vallejo, Cal., were recently encountered by a sportsman who had gone to an arid plain in the Alameda marshes to quench his thirst. They were tunces extending to their knees, long rubber boots, hunting coats and caps, and carried breech-loading shotguns. At their feet lay a pile of teal, widgeon and rail. They explained how they came to be hunters. One was extremely delicate, and after graduating at a well-known seminary in Alameda County, was recommended to take outdoor exercise as the only escape from consumption. Tired of aimless strolling, the girl, under the kindly tutelage of her uncle, learned to shoot, and converted a companion to the sport, and both are enthusiastic hunters. They know the best duck passes in Alameda County, where snipe are to be found, the good quail cover, and seldom return without a generous bag.

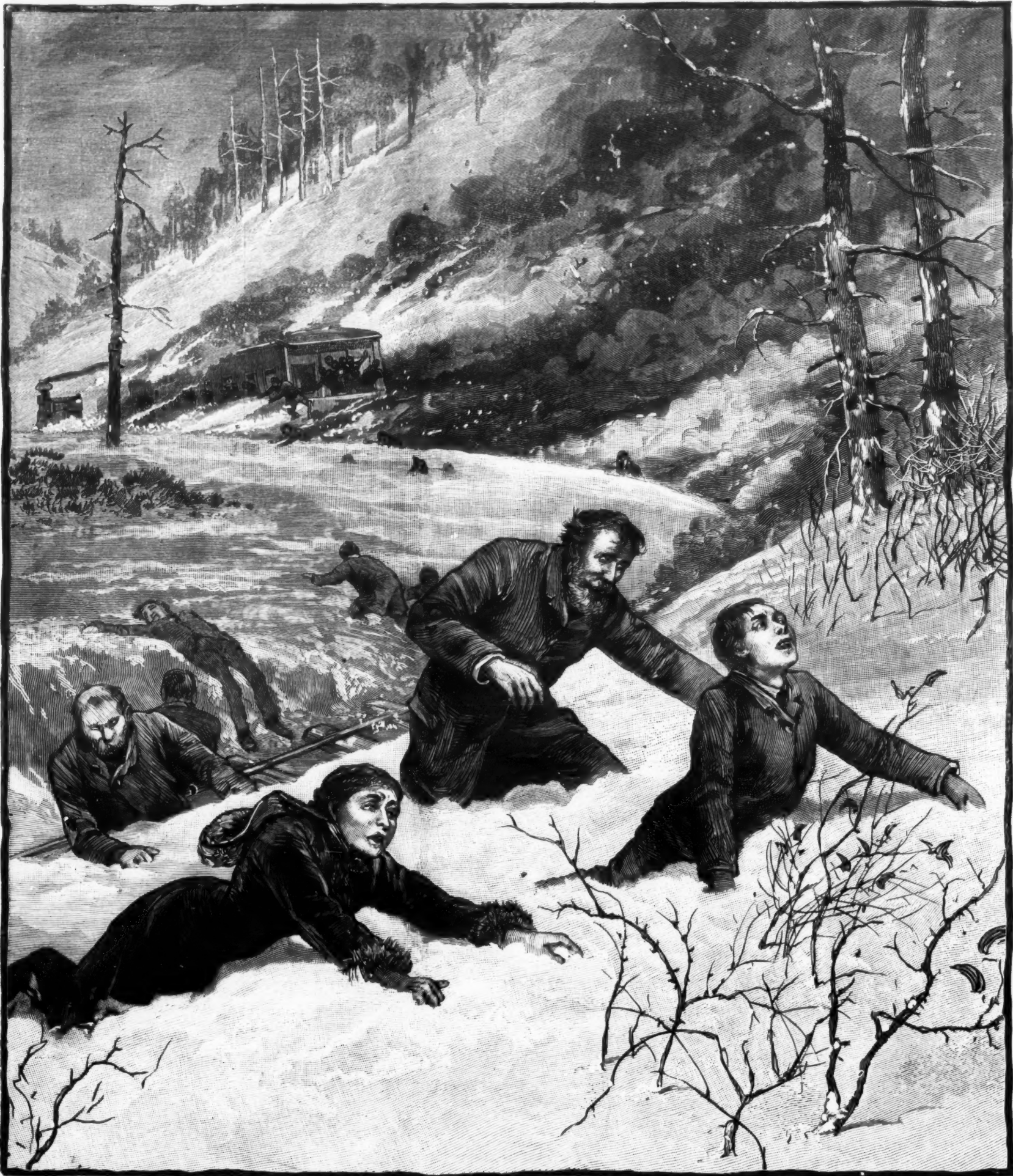
A REMARKABLE RAILWAY CATASTROPHE.

THE terrible fate of the passenger train which was burned on the Bradford, Bortell and Kinzua Railroad, between Bradford and Terport, Pa., on the morning of the 15th instant, realizes the seemingly extravagant and sensational incident of fiction upon which the well-known drama of "The Silver King" is made to turn. About two miles east of Brad-

lake of oil, reversed his engine, and whistled "down brakes." But it was too late. The grade is steep at this point, and down it the train rushed to destruction. The instant the locomotive touched the oil the fluid burst into flames, which wrapped the train, and, running along the track, formed a lake of fire through which the train plunged, scattering the burning fluid in every direction. The glass in the car-windows cracked and fell out under the intense heat, and the flames darted in. The

were about forty in the single coach, had also jumped, and, falling into the snowbanks, had escaped being crushed to death. Three persons perished on the spot, several others received injuries likely to prove fatal, and few escaped without burns more or less serious. An eye-witness of the disaster describes the scene as grand, yet awful. The engine and cars were completely enveloped in flames, and great columns of black smoke rolled heavenward. "With a rush and roar which

terrible. Women and children were picked up by strong hands and bodily thrown through the windows. They fared better than the few who dashed through the doors into the ocean of flames which surged to and fro like huge waves upon the bed of the road. Those who jumped from the windows landed in great drifts of snow, while those who went through the doors had their hands, faces and clothing badly burned. I started down the aisle of the car, but the heat was so awful that it made



PENNSYLVANIA.—THE TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE NEAR BRADFORD, JANUARY 15TH—A RAILWAY PASSENGER TRAIN ENGULFED IN BURNING OIL—PASSENGERS ESCAPING FROM THE FLAMES.

ford is the Buchanan farm, which is leased by the Anchor Oil Company. A large tank or reservoir for oil is situated on a hill overlooking the railroad track. This tank having burst, a large volume of the petroleum escaped, and, forming a channel for itself down the snow-covered hill, submerged the track for a distance of more than three hundred feet. As the 9:45 train, consisting of one passenger-car and one baggage-car, rounded the sharp curve close by, the engineer discovered the

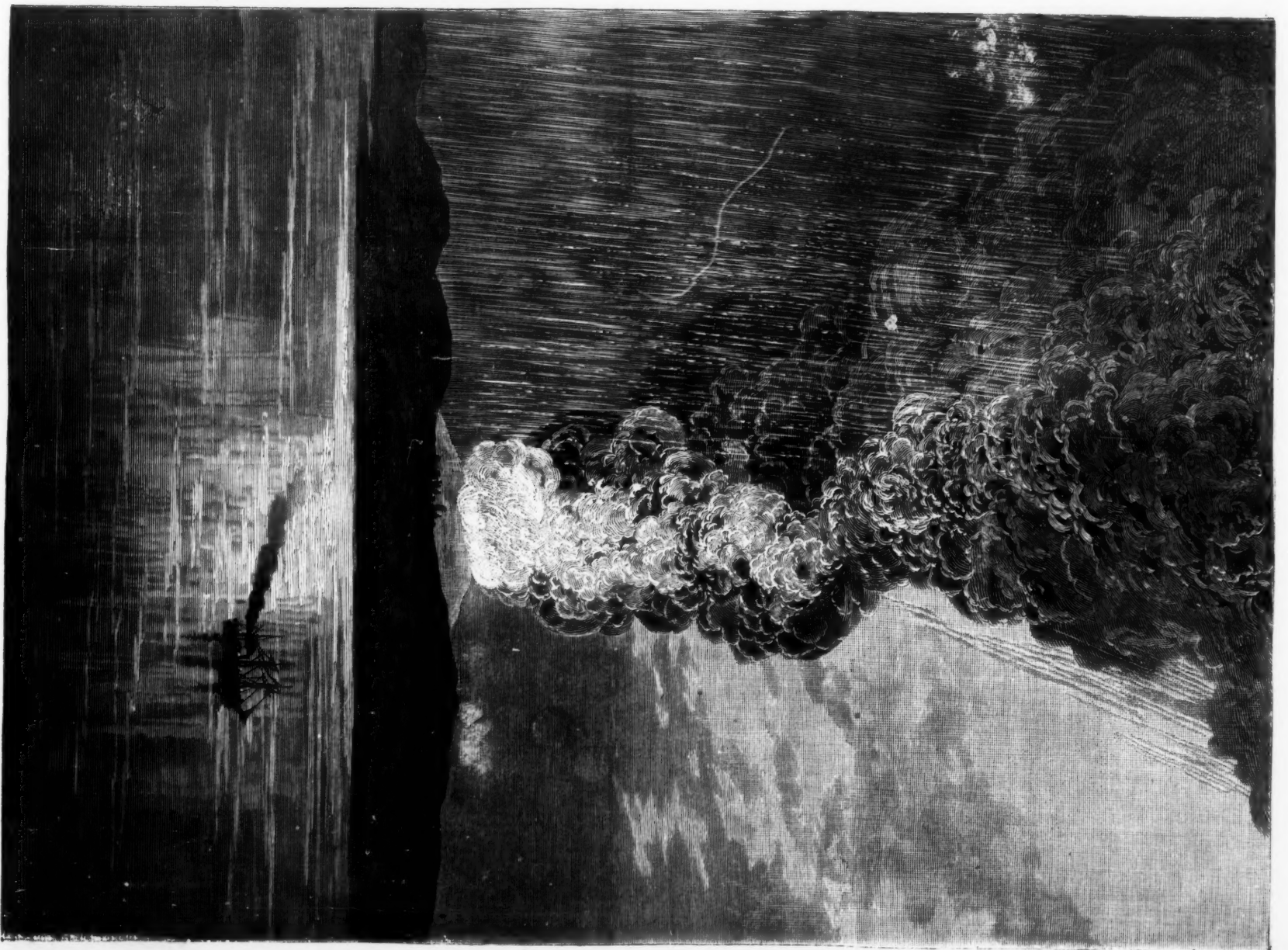
frantic passengers rushed towards the doors, but the fire permitted only a few to reach them, and they thrust themselves headlong from the windows into the snow banks which lined the track. The train rushed down the steep decline until it reached a curve half a mile distant, where it leaped the track, and its charred ruins were piled in a confused heap. The engineer, fireman and other train hands sprang from the burning train just before it reached the curve. Most of the passengers, of whom there

might have been heard for a mile the flames leaped fully 250 feet ahead of the locomotive, which was thus compelled to run through a veritable sea of fire. It was a terrible race. How the engineer, train hands and the men, women and children escaped is something that only Providence can explain." Another passenger says: "On all sides were heard the crashing of the glass and the deafening roar of the flames. It seemed as if we were all doomed to burn to death. The situation was

my head swim. It was impossible to move. The car swayed to and fro like a ship in a heavy sea. The windows offered the only means of escape, and I told my sister that we must jump through the window. I arranged her cloak about her head, picked her up bodily, and, mustering all my strength, dashed her head-foremost through the window. I then picked up a little girl and threw her out of the same window. And then I made the jump of my life, landing in a snow-drift."



THE WAR IN TONGKIN.—1. CHINESE PREPARING FOR THE MILITARY EXAMINATION AT CANTON. 2. ANAMITE SOLDIERS. SEE PAGE 362.



THE EARTHQUAKE ON THE ISLAND OF JAVA.—ERUPTION OF KRAKATOA, AUGUST 11TH. SEE PAGE 362.

THE DREAD'D BOON.

IF it should be
That this most precious gift were meant for me,
This gift which, for its own sweet sake,
I fear—I fear to stretch my hand and take—

How should I fare,
Some day to find (oh, nameless pang to bear!)
Its sweetness vanished, never to return;
The bitter truth to learn

That I had grown to prize
It overmuch, and must be made more wise
Through blinding grief—through burning tears—
Confirming these sad fears?

For though, in your dear eyes,
A promise all their pleading underlies
That Truth shall be Love's servitor,
Faith his chief minister;

Still all my soul is shaken into doubt
I could not learn to do without
This gift once granted. Urge me then no more—
Let all be as before.

MR. BLUESKIN.

PEOPLE have made the remark that had it been necessary for Ananias to have lived in the nineteenth century he would have made his home in the shadow of the Rocky Mountains, where his prevailing characteristic might have called forth envy rather than reprobation. What I am about to tell was related to me as I shall tell it by those who averred that they were the surviving eyewitnesses of the incidents; but then, they had been for many years in the mountains, and the ozone had taken effect.

However, not far from the military post of Fort Garland, which is situated in Costilla County, Colorado, almost at the foot of the Sierra Blanca, the peaks of which are 14,000 feet above the sea, a rushing stream tumbles from the summit of the Trinchera into the San Luis Valley, and then flows calmly for a score or so of miles to its confluence with the Rio Grande. On the bank of this stream, which takes its name from the peak whose perennial snows give it existence, there dwells a gentleman whom I propose to call Blueskin, for short. I hesitate to announce the name he goes by, as his peculiarities with firearms have not been confined to the extermination of quadrupeds; and I am here for my health, as are most of the "honest miners" hereabout. What his name was before he appeared in Colorado is not known to even the oldest of the pioneers, for he came out when the country was being weaned.

In 1871, many years before it was thought possible for a locomotive to climb the rugged sides of the rocky cliffs that encircle what is known as the San Luis Park, the mails and what few tourists came that way were brought over the Sangre de Cristo Pass by stage, and in addition to the natural difficulties of such a trip were those offered by a band of Mexican outlaws, three in number, whose depredations were so frequent and so successful that the Governor of the Territory was at last induced to offer a reward of \$500, to be paid to the proper party upon evidence of their capture or extermination, certified to by the nearest civil or military authority. Mr. Blueskin, who had at that time but lately recovered from the effects of an interview with a grizzly bear, at the close of which the bear had become merchantable—for food, and Mr. Blueskin nearly so, but for scientific purposes—Mr. Blueskin proposed to himself to see what he could do towards obtaining the reward, as his doctor's bill for repairs was a little heavy; and so, without announcing his intention, rode one morning carelessly on his broncho up the road towards the Sangre de Cristo, and for the space of a day was seen no more. If his disappearance excited any remark among the English speaking community, which, outside of the fort, was not more than half a dozen in number, it was expressed in a semi-shrug of the shoulders and the single word "Bar!" The Mexicans grinned. All Mexicans do—even when dead.

If Mr. Blueskin had not mentioned to me what he had done after he left the main road and struck into the pinnacles that fringe the foothills of the Sangre de Cristo, it would require but few words to relate what occurred after he came out again; and as he is the only witness in the case, it will be necessary to present his own testimony as to what did occur. He soon found a trail and followed its ascending sinuosities until it became lost in the jumble of boulders which formed the base of the peak. Here he halted, alighted, looked anxiously about for a moment, and then leading his sure-footed steed towards what seemed to be an utterly impenetrable mass of rock, all at once disappeared with the animal. Almost immediately he came into view again, but alone, and then carefully retraced his steps for nearly a mile, frequently pausing as if to listen, and bringing his rifle down from his shoulder into both hands as he peered forward into the pinnacles, which, as he descended, grew more and more dense and thus increased the difficulty of traveling. Suddenly he stopped, and, after another look forward, behind and on each side of him, struck off to the left. This time there was no trail to guide him, but he kept straight on as rapidly, and, thanks to his moss-shod feet, almost as noiselessly as a snake, until the now lessening growth of timber brought into view, at a distance of less than a hundred yards, what appeared like an extinct crater, save that its sides were formed of immense boulders which some convulsion of pre-historic days had piled up in the space of an acre with striking precision. Within this was the Robbers' Roost. But, as it was time for the stage to come through the Pass, about a mile beneath, none of the gentry were at home. Blueskin had counted upon this, but with a trapper's caution he took no chances, and, after placing

his broad-bladed hunting-knife between his teeth, along his rifle across his back and crouching to the ground crawled upon his belly until he had gained a crevice between two high rocks commanding a clear view of the robbers' abode beneath, which a careful scrutiny assured him was untenanted. Then, as it was still light, and not probable that the objects of his expedition would be where he wanted them to be for some hours, he laid down, and, like an Indian, an animal, or a child, went to sleep, having first placed beside him his loaded rifle and the two revolvers he always carried in his belt. He was quite secure, as his position was inaccessible from below, and could only be reached by the route he had taken. He knew that the robbers, once within the wide area beneath him, would be at the mercy of his aim, and he knew also that in that there was no mercy, and so, as he had only to wait for his prey, the sleep he sought and found was needful and refreshing.

Mr. Blueskin's slumbers were light, and he awoke at the sound of voices which announced to him that the robbers had returned. But he did not stir. He knew that their ears, fine and wary as his own, would detect the lightest sound made by him, and so he laid awake, as he had slept—on his back—and waited. Men who hunt learn to wait. He could hear the robbers, who spoke in Mexican (a sweet, bastard Spanish), which he perfectly understood, discussing the luck of the night's foray, and he judged that it must be after midnight. Soon a crackling noise and sudden brightness, which threw into bold relief the dark arms and darker foliage of the stunted pines, and a flying column of bright sparks, which chased each other towards the stars, told him that a fire had been kindled, and he knew that it would not be long ere the robbers would be at supper. And this was what he was waiting for. While eating and drinking, their vigilance would relax and give him an opportunity to take in the situation. And, as song and laughter arose and mingled, he stealthily turned upon his face. The robbers were seated upon the ground, not fifty yards away, their backs towards him, their faces towards the fire which threw its weird light upon the entrance to their retreat. In one corner, to the right, was a log hut, and near it stood a rude stable built of poles and roofed with branches, within which were three bronchos. On the ground were saddles and bridles, blankets, rubbish, and two or three empty mail-bags. Mr. Blueskin, lying face downwards, took up his "Winchester," aimed carefully—a flash! a report! and the man in the middle fell forward almost into the fire. The two others leaped to their feet, and, with ready rifles, glared angrily in the direction of the smoke of Blueskin's gun. They saw nothing, or, rather, saw a second flash, and ere the report awoke an echo which tore the air with a long, splitting sound, another robber fell writhing in the cinders. The third might have ran, or he might have fired; what his convulsive movement meant will never be explained, for he fell dead across his companions before the echo of the second shot had melted.

For the space of at least a minute, Mr. Blueskin lay as silent and motionless as the three staring corpses in front of him. Then, turning on his elbow, a glance at the Blanca peak, above which the Polar Star and its "pointers" glimmered brightly, told him that it wanted yet two hours of daylight, and so he went to sleep again, while the unrelenting fire dwindled from red embers to blackened ashes. As the sound of the morning gun of Fort Garland cleft the air he was on his feet once more, and rapidly journeying towards the place where the day before he had cached his broncho, and ere the sun had mounted above the tree tops Mr. Blueskin, on his broncho, rode within the Robbers' Roost. Alighting, he walked up to the corpses lying stark and staring in the cold, rosy light of morning, and gazed at them for a few moments thoughtfully. Then he took his way to the hut, within which, having found some food, he made a tolerable meal, the first since he had quitted his rancho on the Trinchera.

Going towards the stable, his foot struck against one of the empty mail-sacks; and he stooped and picked it from the ground and once more walked over to where the three grinning corpses lay sprawling in the black and reddened ashes. He knelt by them. Was it to say a prayer? Scarcely. Mr. Blueskin is not devout. To search for booty? Perhaps.

At any rate, when Mr. Blueskin arose from his knees and whistled to his broncho, which came to him at once, the mail-sack which he lashed to the pommel of his saddle was no longer empty. And as Mr. Blueskin rode slowly out of the Robbers' Roost, four birds hovered over the three ruddy corpses.

At noon of the same day Mr. Blueskin, with the mail-sack, appeared before the commanding officer of Fort Garland, and in the quiet, half-melancholy drawl which marks him, said:

"Well, general, I've got 'em!"

To which the commandant replied politely:

"Ah, yes. Take a seat, Mr. Blueskin. 'Got 'em,' did you say? Yes, certainly; but—er—got what?"

"Them fellers wot the reward was to be fur. And I'd like a writin' or some kind of a showin' from you, so as I kin git to go to Denver an' git it."

"Ah! yes. In—deed! Well, well, very good of you, I'm sure. But—excuse me—what evidence have you to show that you are entitled to the reward?"

Mr. Blueskin gazed for a moment with melancholy eyes at the General, and then slowly untying the mouth of the mail sack, he turned it upside down, and from it rolled across the floor three gory heads.

Slowly and sadly he asked:

"Will them do?"

Mr. Blueskin got the reward.

THE EARTHQUAKE ON THE ISLAND OF JAVA.

OUR illustration on page 348, showing the terrible cataclysm of August last on the Island of Java, is from a photograph taken on the scene of the disaster. In the middle of the narrowest part of the Strait of Sunda, opposite the maritime town of Anjer, lies the Island of Krakatoa, from which rises the volcano which wrought such havoc in that region of the Dutch East Indies. As early as the month of May it showed signs of agitation. On the 11th of August began the awful phenomena of the great eruption. A thick column of smoke rose from the crater, and, continually widening, formed a vast crown above the summit. Then began a rain of cinders, followed by pumice-stone and mud. When night came—a black, opaque night of eighteen hours—all the blind forces of nature seemed united in a furious effort to restore the primeval chaos. The roaring sea receded, and then dashed back upon the land in colossal waves which scattered ruin in their broad track. When the feeble light of morning broke at last, it discovered a scene of frightful desolation. Whole towns, but yesterday full of life and stir, had disappeared, and the coast lines themselves were effaced. The sea had so far encroached upon the land, that only the summits of what had been high hills emerged from the waves, while new islets appeared in what had formerly been open waterways. So far inland had the gigantic billows rolled, that vessels, boilers, etc., were found two or three miles back in the interior. Where the water's area of destruction ended, that of the volcanic fire began. All the Island of Java was covered with cinders; agriculture was annihilated, and streams were dried up. The unfortunate inhabitants perished by hundreds from hunger and thirst. The full extent of the calamity, and of the loss of human life, is even yet unknown. The terrific eruption of Krakatoa will, however, be classed with those of ancient history, beside which the inhumation of Herculaneum and Pompeii was a minor catastrophe.

THE WAR IN TONQUIN.

THE latest reports from China show that the Government is at length making active preparations for a possible collision with France over the Tonquin question. The Emperor is said to have issued a decree urging his troops to offer a stubborn resistance to the aggressions of the French, and at Pekin the feeling of the populace is all for war. The movements of Chinese military forces are incessant, and it is calculated that over two hundred thousand Chinese troops are now armed with Remington rifles. Strong earthworks and fortifications are being constructed upon the roads leading to Pekin, especially on the road from Chang-Hai-Kouan, as the Chinese engineers think that invasion by any other route is impossible. In Tonquin, Chinese troops are reported to be concentrating in force, and a number of engagements of the French with the Black Flags and "river pirates" have taken place. We give illustrations showing the dress and equipment of Anamite soldiers on the march, and also the methods practiced in the preparatory military examinations of recruits at Canton.

Mr. Lowell's London Home.

THE London Globe says: An unpretending house in a quiet London square, painted a dull red color, is the residence of a Minister who represents the vast republic of the West, over which the sun takes four hours to rise, and which stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific. There is nothing ambassadorial in his surroundings. The arms of the United States are nowhere conspicuously emblazoned, as would be those of some petty German state. Mr. Lowell is not approached through an ante-chamber filled with secretaries and gilded attendants. You are introduced by a man servant, out of livery, into a little room on the ground-floor at the back of the house, which contains a few well-filled bookshelves, a writing-table strewn with papers and letters, while a few simple engravings, here and there, cover the walls. Seated in an easy chair, reading, is a slight, spare man, with a profusion of curling hair and luxuriant beard, which is almost white. His manner, as he rises to greet you, is singularly quiet and unaffected, and though he has made the Yankee dialect of New England immortal, you cannot detect in the tones of his voice the slightest trace of Americanism. Taking a well-colored little meerschaum from a rack, he proceeds to smoke, and hands his visitor a box of cigarettes. Leaning back then in his chair, he turns towards you his full, deep gray eyes, at once thoughtful and penetrating, and seems more inclined to listen than to talk. The conversation drifts from one subject to another, and it is only when some chord which interests him is struck that you catch a momentary glimpse of the varied knowledge, the rich cultivation, the genius and power, which have made for him so great a name on both sides of the Atlantic.

Facts About the New Congress.

THE new Congressional Directory, just out, contains a large amount of interesting matter relating to the new Congress. There are in the House twenty naturalized citizens: Finerty, Cullom, Lowry, Collins, McAdoo, Barr, Davis of Massachusetts, and Robinson of New York, were born in Ireland. Morse, Breitung, Muller, Deuster and Guenther are German. Crisp and Spriggs are English. Hardy, Buchanan and Henderson are from Scotland. Nelson is a Norwegian, and Stephenson was born in New Brunswick. The oldest member of the House is Walt, of Connecticut; the youngest member is Post, of Pennsylvania. General Rosecrans has the longest sketch in the directory, taking up the best part of a page, while Skidner of North Carolina, and Houseman of Michigan, put theirs in the most compact form, each taking but five words, giving simply the name and place of residence. Holton, late Republican candidate for Governor of Maryland, occupies but two lines. After General Rosecrans ex-Speaker Kelfer and C. A. Bottelle of Maine, Mr. Lowry and Mr. Robinson of New York, indulge in the longest biographies. The States of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee and Vermont send solid delegations, Senators and Representatives, of native-born citizens. In the House there are thirty-five native sons of New York, thirty-three of Pennsylvania, thirty-one of Ohio, and next come Kentucky and Virginia, with seventeen each, and North Carolina next with twelve. So it would appear that the Empire State is superseding Ohio in the business of furnishing statesmen for the country at large. Hitherto the Ohio man has been in the lead when the number of offices was counted. Of the entire Arkansas delegation in both Houses, but a single member was born in the State. Only two of the entire Mississippi delegation are natives of that State, but she has sons in the Arkansas, Missouri and California delegations. Woodward of Wisconsin is the only native of Washington City in Congress. Of the 401 members of Congress 267 are lawyers, though several of this number have practically abandoned the law for other pursuits. Kentucky furnishes more Senators than any other State. Eight native Kentuckians are now members

of the Senate. Ohio comes next with seven, while New York has six, Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia and Pennsylvania each four. Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont and Virginia have native sons in the Senate. Three natives of Ireland, Jones of Florida, and Fair and Sewell; one of Scotland, Beck, and one of England, Jones of Nevada, are the Senators. Ohio furnishes two Senators for Indiana and two for Iowa; the four gentlemen representing those States having been born in the Buckeye State. Of the twenty-six Senators who were sworn in at the beginning of the session only twelve are new to that body. The other fourteen were continued by re-election. Mr. Morrill remains the patriarch of the Senate, though his colleague, Mr. Edmunds, looks older. When elected he was not thirty-five years of age.

The longest Senatorial biography in the directory is that of Brown, of Georgia. The richest Senator is Fair of Nevada, though Bower of Colorado, it is said, possesses almost as many millions. Both Mahone and Riddleberger make their Confederate records a conspicuous portion of their personal sketches. Senator Anthony ranks all others in point of service, having now entered upon his fifth term. Edmunds has been re-elected three times, and Bayard, Saulsbury, Ransom and Morrill have each been twice re-elected.

Transmission of Vehicles by Electricity.

PROFESSOR JENKIN recently gave a lecture before the class of Engineering at Edinburgh University, on "Telpherage," a name which he explained was given by him to the transmission of vehicles by electricity to a distance, independent of any control exercised from the vehicle. In describing an experimental Telpher line which had been constructed, he said it consisted of a series of poles with cross-heads and strong wire-ropes stretching along each side, one to form the up and the other the down line. On the wires ran a motor engine which completed the circuit from a stationary electric engine. Following the engine were a series of wheels from which were suspended, clear of poles, buckets or "skeps," each capable of carrying a net quantity of about two-and-a-half cwt. of goods. Train could succeed train, and the buckets be taken off or put on the line without interfering with the others. As the line did not require bridges or viaducts, and could be constructed over a rough country at small cost, he considered it would be useful for the conveyance of minerals, wool, grain or other article that could be divided into quantities such as the buckets could carry. It would supersede the wire tramways at present laid between mines and the sea, because it could be worked round curves of a greater radius and up steeper gradients, while it would also provide the cheapest mode of inland conveyance for small quantities of goods, especially in new colonies, where the roads had not yet been constructed, and during the war it would be a ready means of sending supplies to the front. He considered also, that by placing poles on the surface of the ice and making the ships the centre of supplies, the Telpher line might enable explorers to reach the North Pole.

The Introduction of Quinine.

It is not generally known that to a woman the European world is indebted for the greatest febrifuge extant. The Countess of Clinchou, a noble Spanish lady, daughter of the Marquis of Astorga, and wife of the Viceroy of Peru, lay ill of a fever. The Indians of Peru had long known of the febrifugal qualities of the bark, which they called quinquina, bark of barks. They communicated their knowledge to a Spaniard in high authority, who consented to use it, and was cured of a fever. This gentleman, Don Juan Lopez de Canizares, imparted the information of his cure to a physician who was in attendance on the Countess of Clinchou, at the same time sending the lady a parcel of the valuable bark. Consenting to use it her fever was allayed, and when she returned to Spain she carried some of the Peruvian bark with her, and made its qualities known. Linnaeus named the genus which yielded it cinchona, in honor of the lady. In consequence of her introducing it into Europe it was called "Countess Bark." The Jesuits promoted greatly its introduction into Europe, hence it was sometimes called Jesuit's bark; and many attributed its introduction to them, when, in reality, they only diffused its knowledge and encouraged its use. Louis XIV. purchased the secret of preparing the quinquina from the bark from Dr. Talbor, an English physician, paying him 2,000 louis d'ors and granting him a pension and a title.

Matthew Arnold Sees an Indian.

A PRIVATE letter from Dartmouth College, given in the Boston Transcript, says: "We heard Matthew Arnold here about a week ago. There was a large audience present. Nearly every one was satisfied. A curious little incident happened after the lecture. Professor Parker gave him a reception, and during a conversation Arnold was told that this college was founded for the education of the Indian, and that there was one here at present. Mr. Arnold expressed a desire to see him, as he had never seen an Indian. So Eastman, who is a full-blooded Sioux, and a fine specimen of his race, was summoned. He came into the room cool, collected and master of the situation, whereas Mr. Arnold was completely nonplussed. Whether his fancy had pictured a wild man, fierce with war paint and tomahawk in hand, is not known; but at all events he colored up like a boy, held out his hand, and stammered out—his British egotism coming up unawares—'Ah! eh! ah! you there—were you there. How did you like it?' (referring to his lecture.) It was an amusing sight to see the best representative of English culture so at a loss, and the young educated Indian standing before him so calm, collected and even stolid. I believe Arnold has, in some of his writings, doubted whether the education of the Indian was practicable."

India and the Glass-manufacture.

A YOUNG Hindoo gentleman of means and culture, named Bhaskar Vinayak Rajwade, recently arrived in the town of Clayton, Gloucester County, N. J., for the purpose of studying the manufacture of glass, in order to introduce that industry into his native land. Entering a factory there, he commenced at the beginning, and is rapidly mastering all the minutiae of the trade. In a recent interview he stated that he was selected by the native Government to come here and learn the art of glass-making, other young men having been sent at the same time to study the manufacture of paper, watches, morocco leather and calico-dyeing and printing. In the same interview he added: "There is not one glass-factory in India, and all the window-glass, bottles and other stuff have to be imported. The raw material is there, such as the sand and lime, and the soda ash can be imported from Liverpool, the same as American manufacturers obtain theirs. My friends have a patriotic desire to establish such industries as they can in their native land, and have the money to back such enterprises. They are the most prominent men in Bombay, one being a Professor of Botany in the Grand Medical College, and another a Pleader at the High Court. Lord Ripon, the Governor general of India, is aware

of the purposes of my friends, and the aid of the British Government has been assured them. If we manage to make a success of our undertaking, there will be plenty of young and energetic men sent to America to learn the arts so well known here for the purpose of introducing them in India."

El Mahdi and the Price of Candy.

THE Boston Advertiser says: The world is a little place after all. That the False Prophet should regulate the price of candy in Boston would undoubtedly seem as improbable as that the Khan of Tartary should bull the stock market, or the Emperor of China determine the price of shoes at Lynn. Yet such is the fact. This curious circumstance happens thus: At the basis of much confectionery, notably gum drops and marsh-mallow, is gum-arabic. Now the market for gum-arabic is Khartoum, for the world's gum-arabic comes from the Soudan. Taken on barges to Cairo at the fall freshets, in bales of 500 pounds, it is shipped to London, Paris, Marseilles and New York, to the aggregate of 18,000 bales. El Mahdi has raised the invoice price from eight to twenty cents per pound, and the price is rising. There is no crop this year. There threatens to be none next. Egypt certainly cannot well send for what little has been stored. There is, therefore, every reason to suppose that gum will reach fifty cents shortly, and fortunes will doubtless be made by the way. The possible gain consists in the fact that small purchasers of candy, of limited means, may be discouraged by the large advance in price. If the False Prophet can thus lessen indigestion among our cherubs at this joyous season, a providential reason for his turbulent and bloody career is discovered.

Swiss Superstition.

AN extraordinary instance of superstition is reported from the Swiss village of St. Fiden, in the Canton of St. Gall. The keeper of the cemetery remarked that one particular tombstone was thrown to the ground every night, though he put it back in the perpendicular position every morning. The inhabitants of the village, who are very credulous, believed that it must be the work of "spirits," but the solution of the mystery was, as may be imagined, a natural one. It appears that three men living in the village had formed an association for the purpose of "raising" money after a recipe which they had discovered in a work on sorcery by Albertus Magnus. They believed that by throwing down a tombstone at midnight several times in succession, depositing under it thirty-two five-franc pieces, and reciting certain incantations, the thirty-two pieces would be converted into 5,000,000 francs. Hiding the money they retired to a hut away from the village, and remained there for a week without clothes, eating nothing but bread and drinking nothing but water. This they thought would propitiate "the Spirit Hissis." Two of the three men were discovered in this hut in a state of semi-starvation, but the third, being of a more practical turn, finding that the miraculous multiplication was not effected, quietly took up the thirty-two pieces of silver and disappeared with them. His two companions still believe that the miracle will take place if they continue their incantations.

The Australian Dominion.

A WRITER in the London Spectator supplies a complete account of the resources of which an Australian Dominion would dispose. The seven Colonies now own 3,000,000 square miles of territory, or three times the surface of Europe west of the Vistula, inhabited by 2,936,000 persons of European descent. These three millions have placed 7,128,000 acres under tillage, in addition, of course, to their grass land, and own 1,219,000 horses, 8,429,000 cattle and 78,493,000 sheep. They have a trade of £114,000,000, and a revenue of £21,911,000 a year; and although their debt exceeds £99,000,000, the State railways are valued at more than this sum. They have placed £62,000,000 sterling in Australian banks as fixed deposits, bearing interest, and exclusive, therefore, of current accounts; and they spend 12 per cent. of their entire revenue, heavy as the taxation is, upon public education. In a very few years, probably before 1900, the Dominion will be a powerful State of 5,000,000 of people, with a practically limitless territory for settlement, with a revenue of £35,000,000, and the power of training a permanent militia force of 150,000 men, by drilling only the young men from nineteen to twenty-two. Such a State, so isolated, will dominate the South Pacific, whatever Europe, or even America, may have to say to the contrary.

Queen Victoria's Pensioners.

THE Duke of Edinburgh has just been appointed to the command of the "Channel Squadron"—a very lucrative post in the navy, and which is almost a sinecure. This appointment has been made over the heads of several unemployed admirals, who are justified in resenting this quite common nepotism which characterizes the wishes and, as far as decency and authorities will permit, the actions of the Queen. All Her Majesty's sons are well provided for, and yet she is never satisfied with their worldly prospects, but shoves them into every vacant post where there is money. It is estimated that the Queen saves annually from her parliamentary allowance alone \$500,000. She receives annually \$2,750,000. Her Majesty's personal wealth is said to be enormous, and her investments are sources of constant thought and care with her. Notwithstanding that the nation pays the Queen this \$550,000 a year, she does not maintain her own family out of that sum, for we find the following amounts voted from time to time by Parliament at Her Majesty's request: Crown Princess of Germany, £8,000; Prince of Wales, £40,000; Princess of Wales, £10,000; Duke of Edinburgh, £25,000; Princess Christian, £6,000; Marchioness of Lorne, £5,000; Duke of Connaught, £25,000; Duke of Albany, £25,000; Duchess of Cambridge, £5,000; Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, £5,000; Duke of Cambridge, £12,000; Princess Mary of Teck, £5,000. Besides all these figures, there are the "royal perquisites" that amount to vast sums, such as the \$250,000 the Prince of Wales receives annually from the Duchy of Cornwall. However, according to the glorious British Constitution, royalty can do no wrong, and they who hold to the divine sanction of royalty must pay well those who hold its credentials.

An International Food, Dress and Handicraft Exhibition.

It is proposed to hold in London, during the year 1884, an International Exhibition, which shall also illustrate certain branches of health and education, and which will occupy the buildings at South Kensington erected for the International Fisheries Exhibition. The object of the Exhibition will be to illustrate, as vividly and in as practical a manner as possible, food, dress, the dwelling, the school and the workshop, as affecting the conditions of healthful life, and also to bring into public notice the most recent appliances for elementary school-

teaching and instruction in applied science, art and handicrafts. The influence of modern sanitary knowledge and intellectual progress upon the welfare of the people of all classes and all nations will thus be practically demonstrated, and an attempt will be made to display the most valuable and recent advances which have been attained in these important subjects. The Exhibition will be divided into two main sections—Division I. Health; Division II. Education—and will be further subdivided into six principal groups. In the first group it is intended specially to illustrate the food resources of the world, and the best and most economical methods of utilizing them. For the sake of comparison, not only will specimens of food from all countries be exhibited, but the various methods of preparing cooking and serving food will be practically shown. The numerous processes of manufacture connected with the preparation of articles of food and drink will thus be exemplified; and, so far as the perishable nature of the articles will admit, full illustrations will be given of the various descriptions of foods themselves. In the second group, dress, chiefly in its relation to health, will be displayed. Illustrations of the clothing of the principal peoples of the world may be expected; and a part of this Exhibition, which, it is anticipated, will be held in the galleries of the Royal Albert Hall, will be devoted to the history of costume. In the third, fourth and fifth groups will be comprised all that pertains to the healthful construction and fitting of the dwelling, the school and the workshop; not only as respects the needful arrangements for sanitation, but also the fittings and furniture generally in their effect on the health of the inmates. The most improved methods of school construction will be shown, and the modes of combating and preventing the evils of unhealthy trades occupations and processes of manufacture will form portions of the Exhibition. The sixth group will comprise all that relates to primary, technical and art education, and will include designs and models for school buildings; apparatus and appliances for teaching; diagrams, text-books, etc. Special attention will be directed to technical and art education, to the results of industrial teaching, and to the introduction of manual and handicraft work into schools.

Two Remarkable Needles.

THE London Times says that the International Exhibition of Needlework, which is to be held at Sydenham in July, 1884, will include, among other curiosities, two things which will not be the least of the attractions of the exhibition. One is the famous needle presented to the Emperor of Germany last year under circumstances worth recalling. The Emperor was visiting the great needle manufactory at Kreuznach, and was desirous of seeing for himself the relative power of machinery compared with skilled hand labor. A bundle of superfine needles was placed before him, one thousand of which weighed less than half an ounce, and he expressed his astonishment that eyes could be bored in such minute objects. Thereupon the foreman of the boring department asked his Majesty to give him a hair from his beard, and receiving it, he bored an eye in it, threaded it, and handed back to the astonished Emperor this improvised and most peculiar needle. [A Newark (N. J.) mechanic, who read of this incident, resolved to try this experiment with the delicate machinery of the shop in which he is employed. He took a hair of his own beard. It was not particularly coarse. He not only succeeded at the first attempt in boring an eye in it, but he reamed the eye and threaded it with silk.]

The other curious needle was manufactured at Redditch, and presented to the Queen. It is a sort of miniature Trajan's column. All around it are represented scenes from the Queen's life, executed so minutely that a magnifying glass is required to distinguish them. This needle can be opened, and within it are a number of very fine needles, on which also scenes have been engraved.

A Very Wonderful Bell.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Philadelphia Press, writing from Koto, in Japan, thus describes a wonderful bell: "The temples here are few of them painted, and though, in some cases, furnished with gorgeous paraphernalia, are not to be compared with those of Nikko and Shiba. Their distinguishing feature is the great bell, which swings in a monster wooden belfry, half way up the hillside, back of the buildings proper. This bell is a huge bronze cup, with nearly perpendicular sides and a flat crown, which, like all the other Japanese bells, is sounded by means of a huge beam, kept in place by ropes, but when occasion requires brought against the rim of the bell with great force. It requires twelve coolies to manipulate this beam. Formerly it was only rung once a year, but now it may be heard two or three times every month. This bell is one of the greatest wonders in Japan. It is eighteen feet high, nine and one-half inches thick, nine feet in diameter, and weighs 125,000 catties, or nearly seventy-four tons. It was cast in a monster mold in the year 1633, so that it is just 250 years old now. I forget how much gold entered into its composition, but I have a strong conviction that it was 1,500 pounds avoirdupois. As the bell was cast with the rim up, this gold is all in the crown, but time has dimmed any lustre which it may have originally lent to the alloy. Only a miracle of casting could have ended in such a magnificent tone. I struck the rim of the bell softly with an open palm, and I suppose the vibration could have been heard one hundred yards. I was almost impelled for the moment to believe that the affair was hollow after all."

The Greatest Railroad Bridge in the World.

The London Telegraph says: "Considerable progress is now being made upon the works of the great bridge across the Firth of Forth, which includes two spans of the unprecedented width of one third of a mile each, or about four times that of any existing railroad bridge. Some £30,000 per month is the present expenditure in temporary and permanent works. Some idea may be formed of the magnitude of the undertaking from the statement that the materials required for the Forth Bridge would fill 1,000 trains of average length and capacity. This enormous weight will, of course, require to be handled several times, the whinstone alone being found on the spot, the granite being shipped from Aberdeen, the steel from Glasgow and South Wales, and the Portland cement from different places in England. Where the bed of the river is of rock it will be leveled and otherwise prepared for the piers by means of a large diving-bell, a special construction, wherein are a series of rock drills driven by compressed air, the whole being lighted by incandescent electric lights. When the foundation is on clay a considerable thickness of mud and silt has to be cut through, and preparations are now complete for putting in the first of the piers by what is known as the pneumatic process. A caisson, or diving bell, seventy feet in diameter and sixty-five feet in height, will be sunk to the required depth by a large number of men working in the bell, which will, of course, be constantly fed with compressed air, to prevent the water from flowing into the chamber and to supply the men with the required amount of oxygen."

Facts of Interest.

It costs twenty-five cents to send a letter ten miles in the Republic of Mexico, or any distance within the country. It takes about two days to get a letter through the post-office. When the mail arrives it is opened and distributed, and then a list is made and posted of all letters received. If you have a letter you must inquire for it, giving the date of the list. You are not allowed to ask if a letter is there for you; if you do, you will be referred to the lists.

WHAT is supposed to be the oldest clock in the world is in the possession of Mr. Lewis Jones, a citizen of Boston. It is called the "Myall Clock," from having been brought over from London, in England, by John Myall, who settled in Cambridge in 1740, and who about that time was editor of a Boston paper. This antique timepiece plays eight tunes, and is in perfect running order, keeping excellent time, the works being of hammered brass and the case of rare fine woods. It cost, when new, 250 guineas, or almost \$1,300.

SOME remarkable statistics are published in connection with the subject of electoral reform in Great Britain. The population of England and Wales in 1881 showed 13,500,000 in the counties, against 12,225,000 in the boroughs; yet the boroughs elect 297 members and the counties only 187. This gives the Tories the hope that a redistribution of seats will favor the county interest. On the other hand, the Liberals count on the disposition of the great mass of electors to be created in the counties. The statistics show that from 80,000 to 100,000 voters are residents of boroughs who have also a county vote. This constitutes one of the most serious difficulties of the reform question.

THE returns issued by the Board of Trade show that during the month of December British imports decreased, compared with that month last year, by £1,408,000, and that the exports increased during the same period £799,500.

AN official report states that the number of primary schools under Government patronage in Great Britain in 1882 was 21,362; number of children who can be accommodated, 5,157,406; number of children in attendance, 3,436,416; number of children present at inspection, 4,033,114. In Ireland the number of schools was 7,708; number of pupils on the rolls, 1,083,298; average number of pupils in attendance, 469,192. The amount of expenditure from Parliamentary grants was \$16,239,980 in Great Britain and \$3,597,675 in Ireland. The latest statistics indicate an increase in all branches of the work, as well as greater efficiency in teaching and studying.

THE number of paupers in receipt of relief from unions and parishes in England and Wales, on January 1st, 1883, was 799,296; in Scotland, 95,081; in Ireland, 115,684; making a total of 1,010,061, an increase of 1,831 over 1881. Scotland shows a decrease of 2,706. For their support England and Wales expended \$4,162,350; Scotland, \$4,562,680; Ireland, \$6,166,945; making a total of \$15,891,985, an increase of \$429,130 over the previous year.

THE Young Women's Christian Association of New York is doing an excellent work, especially by means of its free educational classes, which are crowded. Last year 420 women received instruction. They were distributed among the classes as follows: Bookkeeping and writing, 180; photography, 61; retouching photo-negatives, 32; phonography, 45; crayon, 11; and type-writing, 91. The graduates report that they earn from \$5 to \$10 a week. Of the 1,507 women who registered for situations, the Association furnished 1,247 with places.

MISSIONARIES traveling on certain Chinese vessels on the Yangtze River, in China, are allowed a reduction of twenty-five per cent. on ordinary rates. There is not one of the foreign steamboat companies that allows missionaries any reduction, and at first sight, says a correspondent of the Hartford Courant, it seemed strange that it should be done by a Chinese company. The reason is that Tong King Sing, the head manager of the China Merchants' Company, was taught when a boy by a foreign missionary, and out of love and respect for his teacher, he has granted this reduction to all the foreign representatives of that class when traveling by the company's lines. The missionaries doubtless appreciate his kindness, because traveling in China at the usual rates of fare is very expensive.

AN interesting discovery has been made at Nîmes, in Southern France, so rich in Roman remains. It consists of a block of mosaic masonry twelve metres in extent, representing a Roman emperor enthroned, with a female at his side. He is surrounded by a group consisting of a warrior with a helmet and a number of slaves. Before him are two figures of men leading along a lion and a wild boar. The tessellated pavement is in perfect preservation, and has escaped any injury from the workman's pick; the designs are good, and the colors as fresh as if they had been applied yesterday. Competent authorities who have inspected the mosaic declare that no museum contains its equal.

A BILL has been introduced in the Virginia Legislature to prohibit Sunday trains.

THE train that makes the run of 912 miles between New York and Chicago in twenty-five and a half hours makes only seven stops; but there are so many bridges to cross and villages to pass through that the speed is necessarily relaxed as often as once every ten miles—else the average for the entire run might be much higher than 35.29 miles an hour. Its greatest speed is on the run between New York and Philadelphia; and here the slowest mile is made in two minutes, and the fastest in fifty-seven seconds. Many a mile is made in sixty seconds.

ANTHONY TROLOPE received \$240 for his first production and \$35,000 for one of his last. Captain Marryatt received \$100,000 for his works, and Lord Lytton \$15,000 for the copyright of the cheap edition of his works.

THERE arrived in St. Petersburg some weeks ago a boy of thirteen who had traveled 1,500 miles on foot in order to obtain instruction on the violin at the Conservatory. He started from Vladikavkas, a Cossack village, where from the age of six he had given concerts, and he made the journey entirely alone, sleeping at night in the open air. He was twenty-seven days in making the journey, and it so exhausted his vitality that soon after his arrival he found himself in a hospital dangerously ill of typhoid fever.

THE number of divorces in Scotland is increasing. The average number for the ten years subsequent to 1864 was 35. For the following five years ending December 31st, 1879, there was an average of 59. During 1880 no fewer than 81 decrees were granted.

THE hop crop of the German empire in 1883 was a middling one, estimated at about 42,600,000 pounds, or 427.5 pounds per acre. The consumption amounts to about 33,500,000 pounds. The production of beer aggregated 1,041,274,000 gallons, and the consumption per head 134.40 quarts. In other European countries the production of beer in gallons and consumption per head in quarts were as follows:

	Production.	Consumption.
England.....	996,985,000	125.10
Austria.....	322,640,000	31.80
Belgium.....	245,205,000	163.25
France.....	188,240,000	25.45
Russia.....	65,640,000	4.25
Netherlands.....	38,360,000	42.40
Denmark.....	28,120,000	63.40
Sweden.....	24,570,000	22.25
Switzerland.....	19,130,000	31.80
Norway.....	16,250,000	29.70
Other States.....	14,480,000	1.06
Total for Europe.....	3,000,500,000	56.15
America.....	376,775,000	23.15

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

VICTOR HUGO will soon publish a new volume of poetry.

UNITED STATES SENATOR ALLISON of Iowa has been re-elected for a term of six years.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL has accepted the Presidency of the Birmingham and Midland Institute for 1884.

GOVERNOR ROBINSON of Massachusetts still fills his place as Superintendent of the Chicopee Canton Sunday-school.

MR. BLAINE has telegraphed his publishers that all the manuscript for his book will be furnished by the end of this month.

MR. GEORGE B. DE KROM has been elected President of the Reading Railroad Company in place of F. B. Gowen, retired.

EDMOND DE AMICIS, the Italian author, is coming to this country shortly, not only to write a book but also to deliver lectures.

MR. ROBERT HARRIS has been elected President of the Northern Pacific Railroad. He has been for five years Vice-President of the Erie Road.

DR. EDWARD REYER, of the University of Vienna, is making a tour of the United States for the purpose of studying our system of education.

EDWARD WHYMPEY, the Alpine celebrity, has left England for the avowed purpose of trying the ascent of Mount Kilima Njaro in equatorial Africa.

MR. ANTHONY was last week elected to the Presidency of the United States Senate, but declined the position, whereupon Mr. Edmunds was again chosen.

EX-SENATOR THURMAN's maladies are neuralgia and rheumatism, by which he is closely confined to the house. His body is wracked with pain with every change of the weather.

JOHN H. ALEXANDER, of Ohio, is making a better record at West Point than any other colored cadet ever admitted. In a class of ninety he stands third in some studies. He is well treated by his fellows.

PROFESSOR WOLCOTT GIBBS, of Harvard College, has been elected an honorary member of the German Chemical Society of Berlin by a unanimous vote. He is the first American who has been made a member of this society.

MR. KALLOCH, ex-preacher and ex-mayor, returning to San Francisco the other day, lectured in his old "temple." His audience consisted of a baker's dozen. His popularity is gone, and he finds himself, with Kearney, on the shelf.

THE Rev. R. Heber Newton, of All Souls' Church, New York, in accordance with the wishes of Assistant Bishop Potter, announces that he will discontinue his Bible lectures which have caused so much commotion in the Episcopal Church, and the influence of which is generally felt to have been altogether pernicious.

MOLIÈRE's birthday, the two hundredth and sixty-third anniversary, was observed at the Comedie Française, in Paris, on the 15th instant. Scenes from the chief works of the dramatist honored were presented. Each actor was received with a round of applause as he advanced to the front and deposited a laurel wreath on Molière's bust.

MRS. J. J. ASTOR has sent 1,063 homeless children to the South and West in the last few years, at an expense of nearly \$16,000. The reports show that in an immense majority of the cases the transfer of the children to new surroundings has resulted in great good to them, and to the satisfaction of the families to which they were sent.

JOHN EAGAN, ex-Speaker of the New Jersey Assembly, was last week sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for a month and to pay a fine of \$500 for the crime of bribery. The offense was committed at the last session of the Legislature when, as a lobbyist, he sought to purchase the influence of a member in opposition to a Bill which he desired to defeat.

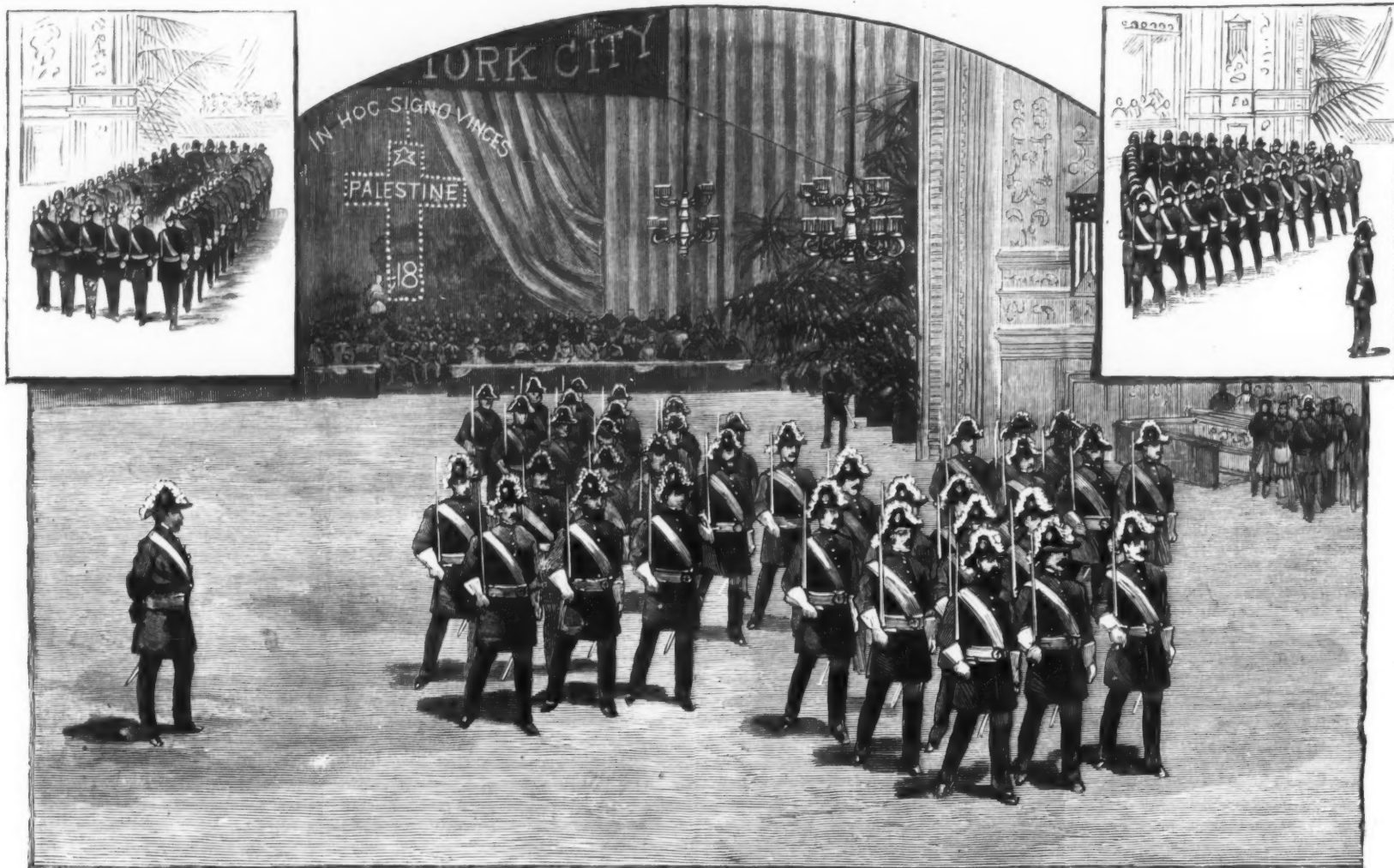
QUEEN VICTORIA will spend a considerable part of the Spring on the Continent. She goes at first to Baden-Baden, and afterwards to Darmstadt to attend the wedding of her granddaughter with Prince Louis Battenburg. The Prince and Princess of Wales are also expected to be there, after making a long stay in the Riviera, whither they go shortly.

EX-GOVERNOR WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, of North Carolina, who was impeached by the Democratic Legislature in 1870, is leading a quiet life in Raleigh. He is disqualified from holding any State office, and though the Legislature has been frequently asked to remove his disabilities, it has refused to do so. He was elected Governor as a Republican by 20,000 majority. Nearly two years ago he was partially paralyzed, and his health now is not good.

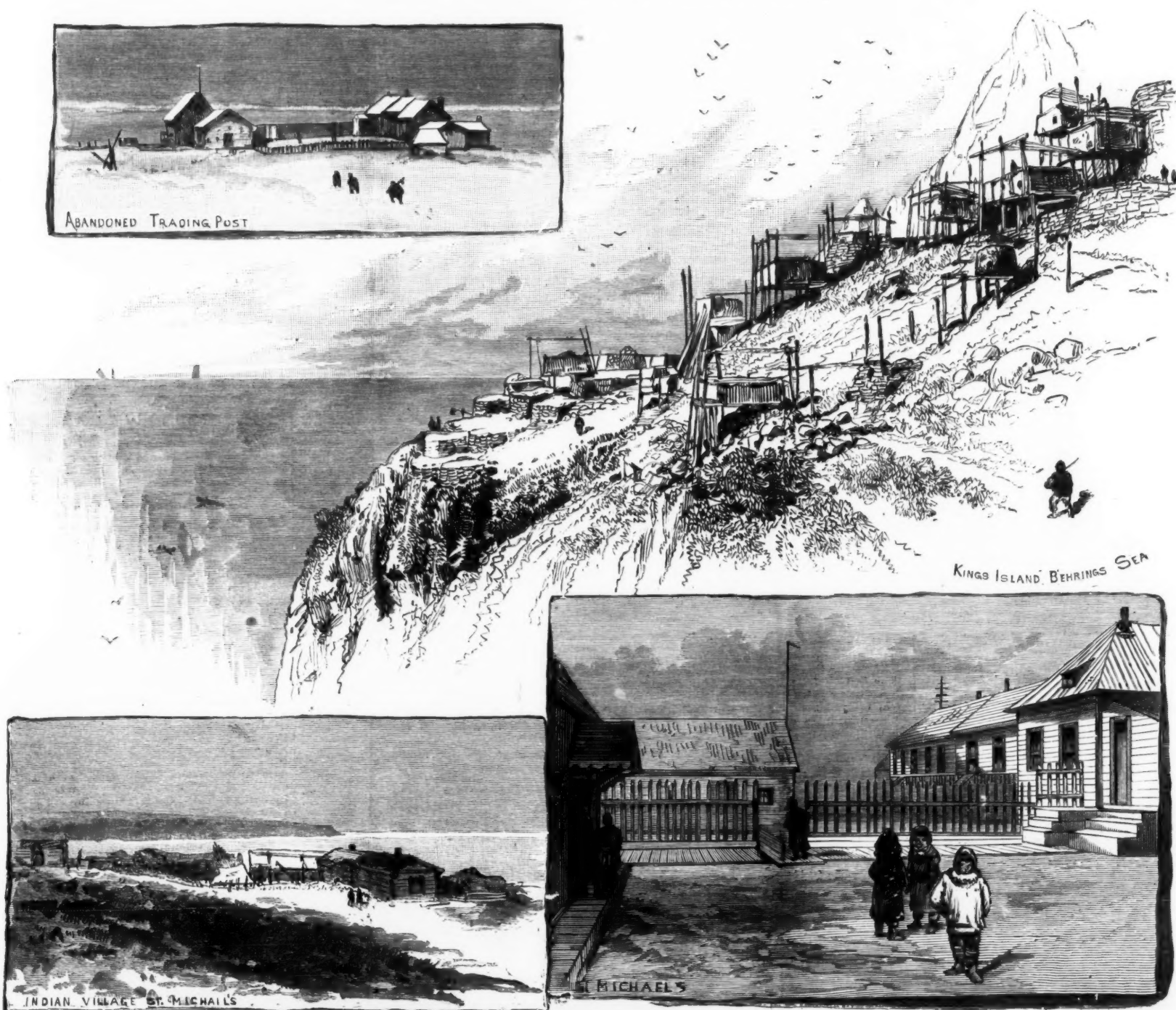
THE oldest Democratic voter in the State of New York is Mr. Thomas Van Valin, of Syracuse, who has just celebrated his 104th birthday. Mr. Van Valin was born in Dutchess County, and is the son of Abel Van Valin, who reached the age of 105 years. His grandfather lived to be 115, and a brother of his grandfather lived to the age of 112 years. The latter left three sons, each of whom were also centenarians. John Van Valin lived to be 109 years old, Isaac 110, and Joseph 108.

THE trustees of Cornell University have appointed Francis Andrew March, Jr., son of the distinguished philologist, to assist Professor Corson in the department of Anglo-Saxon and English literature. During the present college term the protection and free trade questions will be discussed by eminent resident and non-resident lecturers, and considerable interest is manifested not only by the students, but also by the friends of the institution, as to the result of the experiment. Professor Edward Hitchcock, Jr., of Amherst College, has been appointed by the trustees of Cornell University professor of physical culture and hygiene. The new large gymnasium, already supplied with apparatus, will be still further equipped and placed under his direction. It is probable that compulsory gymnastics will be required of the lower classes.

MRS. VALERIA G. STONE, who died in Malden, a suburb of Boston, last week, was one of the foremost among public benefactors. She gave for public purposes nearly \$2,000,000. Among the principal gifts have been \$100,000 to Wellesley Female College, about \$150,000 to Andover Theological Seminary, \$50,000 to Drury College of Springfield, Mo., \$50,000 to the Chicago Theological Seminary, \$30,000 to Hamilton College, New York, and other large amounts to Amherst and other New England colleges and to Oberlin University. These gifts have been mainly in the interest of the Congregational denomination. In addition, she gave the sum of \$150,000 to the American Missionary Association. The money was scattered throughout the South, and used for the education of colored people. Mrs. Stone's private charities were carried on as freely as her public ones.



NEW YORK CITY.—GRAND BALL AND RECEPTION OF PALESTINE COMMANDERY NO. 18, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, AT THE METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, JANUARY 15TH. EVOLUTIONS OF THE DRILL CORPS.—FROM A SKETCH BY C. UPHAM.



VIEWS IN ALASKA AND THE BEHRING SEA — THE GIBRALTAR OF THE NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN. FROM PHOTOS. BY G. H. DOTY, OF THE U.S.S. "CORWIN."

UNITED STATES
SENATE
COMMITTEES.

WE give on this page the portraits of the Chairmen of some of the most important committees of the United States Senate—those on Judiciary, Appropriations, Foreign Relations, Privileges and Elections, Commerce, Military Affairs and Naval Affairs. All the Senators serving in these positions are well known to the public, and we need not dwell at length upon their records. Mr. Edmunds, whose chairmanship is the most important and responsible of the entire list, is, of course, a conspicuous figure in the group, being, perhaps, the most thoroughly equipped legislator in the public service. Now nearly fifty-five years of age, he has been a member of the Senate since April, 1866, and his eloquence, his erudition as a jurist, as exhibited in his long chairmanship of the Committee on the Judiciary, his conceded ability as a man and his worth as a citizen, unite in justifying and emphasizing the confidence which he receives from his fellow-countrymen in all parts of the land.

GENERAL HANCOCK'S RECEPTION AT
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. S. HANCOCK, during his recent trip to the Pacific Coast, paid a visit to the City of Los Angeles, and received there, in his former home, a right royal welcome. The members of the Grand Army of the Republic entertained him at a private reception, and on New Year's Day there was a public ovation which was entirely free from any political significance, having been arranged for by the civil and military organizations of the city. The day was fair and beautiful, and the whole city put on a holiday dress in honor of the distinguished visitor. The procession, made up of military, civic societies, fire companies and official bodies, consisted of three divisions, and after parading the principal streets, were reviewed by General Hancock, who was received with immense enthusiasm. Our illustration of the procession is of interest, not only on account of the event itself, but also because it exhibits the metropolitan appearance of the "City of Angels," now so much thought of as the resort of invalids.

THE BALL OF PALESTINE COMMANDERY.

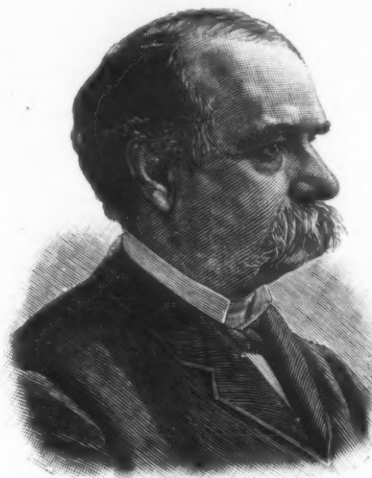
THE Sixth Annual Reception and Ball of Palestine Commandery, No. 18, Knights Templar, which took place at the Metropolitan Opera House, in New York, on the evening of the 15th instant, was a social event of more than ordinary interest and brilliancy. The attendance was large, the arrangements were complete, and the enjoyment of the participants was wholly without alloy. The stage was decorated with flowers and palms, and enormous chandeliers, mingling their light with the illumination of many candelabra, made the place as light as if flooded by the noonday sun. The chief features of interest, of course, were the review and drill of the drill-corps of the Commandery, thirty-six men in all. The drilling of this corps provoked the heartiest applause—squares, crosses, triangles, and other Masonic figures, being formed as by magic at the word of command. The corps was commanded by Sir Frederick G. Godney, captain. At the conclusion of the drill and grand march the floor was given to the dancers, and for the remainder of the night the scene was one of the gayest animation, the rich dresses of the ladies, the white plumes of the Knights, and the rich uniforms of the



S. J. R. McMILLAN, COMMERCE.



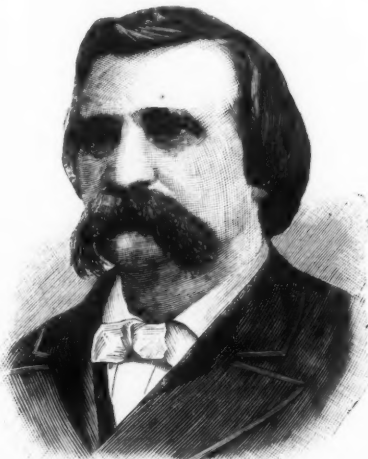
GEORGE F. HOAR, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.



JOHN F. MILLER, FOREIGN RELATIONS.



GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, JUDICIARY.



JOHN A. LOGAN, MILITARY AFFAIRS.



JAMES DONALD CAMERON, NAVAL AFFAIRS.



WM. B. ALLISON, APPROPRIATIONS.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE.—PORTRAITS OF THE CHAIRMEN OF SOME OF THE MORE IMPORTANT COMMITTEES.—FROM PHOTOS.

military guests, combining to give tone and color to the picture. The ball was in every respect a remarkable success, and the Commandery may justly add another to its list of triumphs.

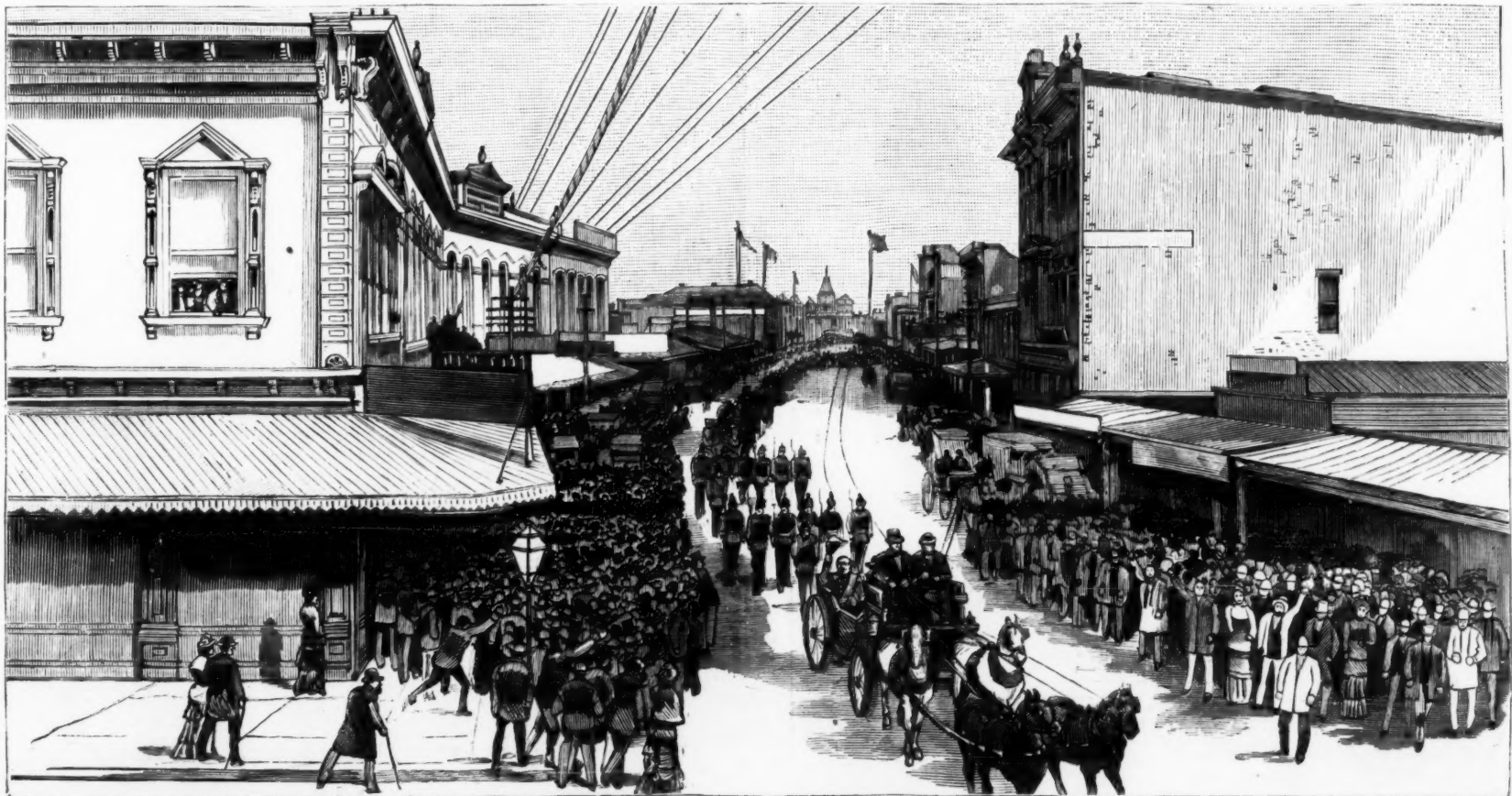
SETTLEMENTS
AT THE MOUTH OF THE
YUKON RIVER,
ALASKA.

THE little trading-station at the mouth of the Yukon River, in Alaska, is the most northern white settlement in the United States. Situated a little south of the Arctic Circle on the east shore of Behring's Sea, it is exposed to the full severity of an Arctic winter. St. Michael's, as the place is called, was established by the Russian Fur Company a number of years before the transfer of the country to the United

States, when all the buildings were purchased by the Alaska Commercial Company, and by them made into headquarters for the fur district of the great Yukon River. From this post traders, mostly white men, are sent every Spring to the interior, some of them going over two thousand miles up the river. The following year they return, bringing down the results of twelve months' trade to St. Michael's for shipment to San Francisco. It was here the ill-fated *Jeannette* took her final departure from the last evidence of civilization, steaming into the Arctic never to return. She left behind her a small boat which is, perhaps, the only remaining relic of the expedition. Across the bay the Western Fur and Trading Company had a station, also entitled St. Michael's, but which is now abandoned, owing to the failure of the company to compete successfully with the Alaska Commercial Company. During the Summer, especially when the steamer arrives bringing supplies and news of the civilized world for the preceding year, this little settlement is thrown into a great state of excitement. The Fourth of July is religiously observed both by white and Indian residents. A national salute is fired at noon from a brace of old cannon, relics of Russian times, and a dinner-party and an Indian dance are among the amusements for the day. But when winter shuts in the scene is changed. Everything covered by snow and ice, a little over two hours of sunlight daily, and the thermometer ranging between twenty and forty degrees below zero, makes life in that vicinity not quite so enjoyable. Mr. Lorenzo, the agent of the Alaska Commercial Company, two years ago took his wife up as a bride, and Mrs. Lorenzo has made his hitherto lonely bachelor quarters into a pretty little home. Mrs. Lorenzo has her team of seven splendid dogs, and, accompanied by an Indian servant, makes frequent sledging expeditions of fifteen or twenty miles along the coast.

KING'S ISLAND, BEHRING'S SEA.

King's Island, situated in the northern part of Behring's Sea, about thirty miles south-southeast of the Diomedes, is a veritable Arctic Gibraltar. Only in one place, where the village is located, is a landing possible, and even there it is frequently dangerous. The island is half a mile in length, seven hundred feet in height, nearly surrounded by inaccessible precipices and surmounted by a broad plateau. On the south side, four hundred feet above the sea, fairly well protected from the severe winds of an Arctic winter, a settlement of two hundred Esquimaux has sprung into existence. Living in houses built of walrus hide, supported against the cliff by poles made from driftwood, these natives appear during the short summer to live an indolent, happy life. In winter they move into stone huts, partly under ground, and subsist on the walrus and seal caught and cached during the preceding summer. Exceedingly expert in the use of the "kyack," or skin canoe, a native will come off to the ship through a heavy surf, safe and dry, when to attempt such a performance in an ordinary life-boat would result disastrously to all



CALIFORNIA.—RECEPTION AND PARADE IN HONOR OF GENERAL W. S. HANCOCK, IN LOS ANGELES, JANUARY 1ST.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY F. H. ROGERS & CO.

concerned. The language of these people is similar to that used by the natives of Arctic Alaska, differing only in a few unimportant expressions.

G. H. DOTT.

The Thirty-fourth Annual Report of the MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, which appears in full in this paper, has commanded general attention from the press of the country. The vigorous growth and healthy condition of the company, during a year of general depression and shrinkage of values, has received wide and deserved commendation. The management and the patrons of the MANHATTAN have good reason for satisfaction that, despite low interest and hard times, the revenues from the investments and the current receipts of the company have steadily increased, and every demand has been promptly paid. The net assets of the MANHATTAN now amount to nearly eleven millions, and its surplus, as regards policy-holders, is nearly two and a quarter millions. The MANHATTAN directory includes representatives from the best business men of the principal cities of the country, giving the institution a national character and importance.

FUN.

"An inter-view," remarked Bass, as he passed by the cemetery.

The reason why some of the street lamps burn all night is because the light is so small it is afraid to go out alone in the dark.

As the doctor turned sadly away from the patient whom he found using Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP, he said: "It beats me every time."

When asked what she had for dinner, she replied, "cold tongue." And he judged by her manner that there would be some of it left for supper.

ARTESIAN-WELL men claim that it is almost impossible to strike water in Kentucky. Nature evidently anticipated what sort of people were going to live there, says an exchange.

"I REMEMBER you very well," said the hotel-keeper, "but your wife has grown very thin." "Yes," "She was taller." "Yes." "And lighter complexion was she not?" "Yes. Besides, you know, it is not the same one."

"Love my neighbor as myself?" exclaimed the portly citizen; "why, Lord love you, I love him much better than myself. They were laying out a route for an elevated railway, and I had the plans changed so that the road should go past his door instead of mine."

FROM A CLERGYMAN SEVENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE.

A CLERGYMAN in Cleveland, O., seventy-one years of age, who had preached regularly nearly every Sunday for over fifteen years, says, in a letter dated February 8th, 1882, a few weeks after commencing the use of COMPOUND OXYGEN:

"My strength was equal to the work until about a year ago, when I began to fail, and had come to the conclusion that my work, if not my life, was nearly at an end. But now I am quite a new man; yea, the revitalizer has introduced new life into my almost dead organs. I can say that I am well, with the exception of a little soreness in my throat. Allow me to give thanks, first to God, and then to you, for this blessed hour of health."

Our "Treatise on Compound Oxygen," containing a history of the discovery and mode of action of this remarkable curative agent, and a large record of surprising cures in Consumption, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Asthma, etc., and a wide range of chronic diseases, will be sent free. Address, DR. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard St., Phila.

"GONE to bury my wife: will be back in thirty minutes," is the notice found on a door up in Michigan. It is evident that the wife was buried by the rapid transit company.

BURNETT'S COCAINE

SOFTENS the hair when harsh and dry
Soothes the irritated scalp.
Affords the richest lustre.
Prevents the hair from falling off.
Promotes its healthy, vigorous growth.

"BUCHU-PAIBA." Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney and Urinary Diseases. \$1.

In another column will be found the advertisement of "THE FARM, FIELD AND FIRE," offering \$50,000 in presents to new subscribers. This publication ranks among the best and handsomest of family and agricultural papers, and its proprietors are fully able to carry out any offer they may make. An award of \$40,000 was made in December to its subscribers, all of which was carried out as shown by the names and addresses, in the advertisement, of some of the receivers.

BLAIR'S PILLS—Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval box, \$1; round, 50c. At all druggists.

CATARRH CURED.

A CLERGYMAN, after suffering a number of years from that loathsome disease Catarrh, after trying every known remedy without success, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Dr. J. A. LAWRENCE, 250 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

SYMPER & Co., at Nos. 739 and 741 Broadway, are now offering for home adornment rare old Tapestries, Marbles, Bronzes, Sevres, Dresden, Berlin, and Oriental Porcelain, gems of cabinet-work, and a large line of Silverware, suitable for wedding and other gifts.

"Rough on Coughs," 25c., 50c., \$1, at druggists. Complete cure Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat.

TO PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.

You are often troubled with hoarseness which affects the voice. It need not be so if you use Dr. TOBIAS'S PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP: It will cure you. No injurious ingredients are in it; \$1.00 will be paid if it injures an infant.

The Hon. Henry C. Kelsey, Secretary of State, New Jersey, writes: "I have used your Syrup with great benefit for a pulmonary complaint."

Mrs. A. N. Van Buren, of Marion Avenue, Fordham, states that it is the best remedy for hoarseness or a cough that she ever tried, and will never do without it.

"DR. TOBIAS: I have used on myself and in my family for years your Pulmonic Life Syrup. It has never failed to cure. I believe it is the best medicine for throat diseases ever sold. I am acquainted with the ingredients of which it is composed, and know them to be perfectly harmless."

"C. H. GALLAGHER, 955 De Kalb Ave."
"Brooklyn, April 21, 1883."

FROM THE REV. DR. FEIGL.

"I have used your Pulmonic Life Syrup for years with great benefit. In fact, I cannot preach without it."
L. F. FEIGL, D.D., 1175 Third Ave.

"New York, July 14, 1883."
Price, 50 cents, in large bottles. Depot, 42 Murray St. The money refunded on the return of the empty bottle if any one is dissatisfied with it.—Ad.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE, IN DEBILITY.

DR. W. H. HOLCOMBE, New Orleans, La., says: "I found it an admirable remedy for debilitated state of the system, produced by the wear and tear of the nervous energies."

ANGOSTURA BITTERS is known as the great regulator of the digestive organs all over the world. Have it in your house. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by DR. J. G. B. SIEGERT & SONS.

HALFORD SAUCE the most delicious relish in the world.

The most fastidious smokers among all nations and all grades of men agree that the tobacco grown on the Golden Tobacco Belt of North Carolina is the most delicious and refined for pipe or cigarette use in the world. Lighter than Turkish, more fragrant than Havana, freer from nitrates and nicotine than any other, it is just what the connoisseur praises and the habitual smoker demands. The very choicest tobacco grown on this Belt is bought by BLACKWELL & Co., and appears in their celebrated Durham brand known the world over as BLACKWELL'S DURHAM LONG CUT.

"ROUGH ON CORNS." 15c. Ask for it. Complete cure, hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

"ECLIPSE"
EXTRA DRY.
Pure, Delicate.

The only true American Champagne; all others are either sparkling calawbas or charged. Honors awarded over imported champagnes at private and public competitions, and the only medal of superiority for active champagnes.

Quarts, \$16.50; Pints, \$18.50.
Sold by all responsible dealers.

FRED'K W. LUTGEN, Sole Agent,
51 Warren St., New York.
Grand Prize, Medium Dry, \$13, Qts.
Sample cases, 3 qts and 2 pints, \$5.

Cuticura
A
POSITIVE CURE
for every form of
SKIN & BLOOD
DISEASE.
FROM
PIMPLES to SCROFULA

ITCHING, Scaly, Pimples, Scrofulous, Inherited, Contagious and Copper-colored Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, are positively cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of impurities and poisonous elements, and removes the cause.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays itching and inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals Ulcers and Sores, and restores the Hair.

CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Chapped and Oily Skin.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure and the only infallible Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers. Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50 cents; Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

**HUNT'S
REMEDY**

THE BEST
KIDNEY AND LIVER MEDICINE.
NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.

HUNT'S REMEDY has saved from lingering disease and death hundreds who have been given up by physicians to die.

HUNT'S REMEDY cures all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, and Incontinence and Retention of Urine.

HUNT'S REMEDY encourages sleep, creates an appetite, braces up the system, and renewed health is the result.

HUNT'S REMEDY cures Pain in the Side, Back, or Loins, General Debility, Female Diseases, Disturbed Sleep, Loss of Appetite, and Bright's Disease.

HUNT'S REMEDY quickly induces the Liver to healthy action, removing the causes that produce Bilious Headache, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Piles, &c.

By the use of HUNT'S REMEDY the Stomach and Bowels will speedily regain their strength and the blood will be perfectly purified.

HUNT'S REMEDY is purely vegetable, and meets a want never before furnished to the public, and the utmost reliance may be placed in it.

HUNT'S REMEDY is prepared expressly for the above diseases, and has never been known to fail.

One trial will convince you. For sale by all Druggists.

Send for Pamphlet to
HUNT'S REMEDY CO.,
Providence, R. I.
Prices, 75 cents, and \$1.25 (large size).

GOLDEN HAIR WASH.

This preparation, free from all objectionable qualities, will, after a few applications, turn the hair that Golden Color or Sunny Hue so universally sought after and admired. The best in the world. \$1 per bottle; six for \$5. R. T. BELLCHAMBERS, Importer of fine Human Hair Goods, 317 SIXTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

NO MORE RHEUMATISM

Gout, Gravel, Diabetes. The Vegetal Saliocates, celebrated French cure (within four days). Only harmless specifics proclaimed by science. Box, \$1. Book and references free. L. PARIS, only agent, 102 W. 14th St., N. Y., and 1919 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

Thirty-sixth Annual Report

PENN MUTUAL
Life Insurance Co.OF
PHILADELPHIA.

Net Assets, January 1st, 1883.....\$7,894,738.43

RECEIPTS.

For Premiums.....\$1,507,806.08
For Interest, Rents, etc.....463,567.50 1,971,463.58
\$9,866,202.01

DISBURSEMENTS

Claims by death.....\$602,412.71
Matured endowments.....67,680.00
Re-insurance.....2,095.66
Surrendered policies.....111,730.05
Surplus to members.....315,917.41

Total paid policy-holders..1,099,825.83
Taxes and legal expenses..44,037.43
Salaries, Medical Fees and Office expenses.....82,385.26
Commissions to Agents, Rents, Agency and other expenses.....123,768.05
Adv't'g, printing, supplies.....79,302.42
Fire Ins., office furniture, etc.....15,007.44
14,906.10 \$1,450,822.53
Net Assets, Jan. 1st, 1884.....\$8,406,379.48

ASSETS.

City Loans, R. R. and water bonds, bank and other stocks.....\$4,126,128.65
Mortgages and ground rents, first liens.....1,986,995.73
Premium notes, secured by policies, etc.....651,207.15
Loans on collaterals, etc. Home office and real estate bought to secure loans.....661,306.36
Cash in Trust Companies and on hand.....831,307.95
149,443.64

Net Ledger Assets, as above.....8,406,379.48
Net deferred and unreported premiums.....142,323.50
Interest due and accrued, etc.....46,570.95
Market value of stocks, bonds, etc., over cost...416,624.35

Gross Assets, January 1st.....\$9,011,898.58
LIABILITIES.
Death claims, reported, but not due.....\$130,034.07
Reserve at 4 per cent. to re-insure risks.....7,423,006.00
Surplus on life rate endowments and unreported policies, etc.....150,006.46
Surplus, 4 per cent. basis. 1,307,702.05 9,011,898.58

Surplus, at 4 1/2 per cent. Penn'a standard, estimated.....\$1,786,808.05
Number of Policies in force.....16,483
Amount insured thereby.....\$41,521,675.00
SAMUEL C. HUEY, President.
EDWARD M. NEEDLES, Vice-President.
HORATIO S. STEPHENS, Secretary.
HENRY C. BROWN, Sec. J. J. BARKER, Actuary.

SEND 10 cents for three beautiful Chromos, size 5 1/2 x 7 1/2, postage free. MORRIS BROS., 344 Freeman Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

TRY the best Cards for the money: 50 for 10c. Premium with 3 pks. E. H. Pardee, New Haven, Ct.

CARDS—50 assorted Chromos (new) with name and latest songs, 10c. Capitol Card Co., Hartford, Ct.

SILK PATCHWORK Send 50c. for package of Crazy Patchwork, or 10c. for 20 samples. L. G. FOWLER & Co., New Haven, Ct.

40 Cards All covered name, Gold Finish, Glass, Lap corner, German motto, elite, letter & case, name in gold & jet, 10c. West & Co., New Haven, Ct.

CANDY For \$3 I will deliver at your house, all charges paid, a 5-lb. barrel of Fine Candies, guaranteed fresh and absolutely free from adulteration. Send for sample barrel or stamp for price list. A. H. TILLET, 12 MURRAY ST., New York; Fulton and Lawrence Sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

50 choice Verse, Bird, Motto, Landscape & Seaview Chromo Cards, name on, 10c. Crown Ptg. Co., Northford, Ct.

Wanted—A Woman Of sense and energy for our business in her locality, middle-aged preferred; salary \$35 to \$50. References exchanged. GAY BROS. & CO., 14 Barclay St., N. Y.

AGENTS wanted for two new fast-selling articles, Samples free. C. E. MARSHALL, Lookport, N. Y.

50 Beautiful Imported Chromo Cards with name in fancy type, 10c. This pack includes all the latest, best and most popular styles ever issued. 11 packs and this Beautiful Seal Ring for \$1. Get 10 of your friends to send with you and thus get your own pack and an elegant Ring Free. Stamps taken. ROYAL CARD CO., NORTHFORD, CONN.

POCKET BOOK FREE and a sample 100 of our latest selling goods; something new; sell at sight. Send 12 cts. P. O. stamps, for postage. W. H. SIZER & CO., 7 & 9 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK.

ABSOLUTELY THE BEST. WILSON'S LIGHTNING SEWER! Two thousand stitches a minute. The only absolutely first-class Sewing Machine in the world. Sent on trial. Warranted 5 years. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Circular. H. Agents Wanted. THE WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO., Chicago or New York.

Brain Food. Those who suffer from sleeplessness, nervous prostration, debility, worry or excessive mental toil, can be almost immediately relieved by taking the special nerve food VITALIZED PHOSPHITES. It aids wonderfully in the bodily and mental growth of children. For years it has been used by all the best physicians for the cure of nervous and mental disorders. By druggists or mail, \$1. Formula on every label.

F. CROSBY CO., 664 and 666 Sixth Avenue, New York.

Brain Food. Those who suffer from sleeplessness, nervous prostration, debility, worry or excessive mental toil, can be almost immediately relieved by taking the special nerve food VITALIZED PHOSPHITES. It aids wonderfully in the bodily and mental growth of children. For years it has been used by all the best physicians for the cure of nervous and mental disorders. By druggists or mail, \$1. Formula on every label.

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B. ALTMAN & CO.

NOUVEAUTÉS en LINGERIE de PARIS.

BRODERIES DE NANCY.

Large assortment of Fine Underwear, both French and American, for Ladies, Misses' and Infants.
Trousseaux and Layettes a Specialty.

ORDERS TAKEN ON

Tailor-made Costumes.

Nineteenth St. & Sixth Ave., N. Y.

\$250 A MONTH. Ag'ts wanted. 90 best-selling articles in the world. Sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

HUBERT GEENEN'S
BOTANIC HAIR WASH

Checks the falling out of the Hair, promotes its growth and keeps the scalp free from dandruff; has been in use for the past twenty years. Seventy-five cents per bottle. HUBERT GEENEN, Importer of French Human Hair Goods, 69 West 19th Street, corner of Sixth Avenue, New York.

MAMMARIAL BALM restores and develops the bust. Warranted safe and sure. Price \$1. MEDICAL INSTITUTE, P. O. Box 1,850, Boston, Mass.

DUPLEX
CORSET

Manufactured only by the BORTHEE Mfg Co. Why these corsets have conquered all competitors, they are adjustable over the hips by strap and buckle, and can be made to fit any form instantly. They have no bones to break over the hips. They are made with double seam, and will not rip. They have double bones and double steels. Money refunded for any corset not satisfactory. Beware of imitations and infringements. Be sure the word DUPLEX is on every corset. The great popularity of the Celebrated Duplex Corset has tempted unprincipled manufacturers to sell worthless imitations. We shall prosecute all such manufacturers and dealers selling such infringements to the full extent of the law. For sale by all dealers in Corsets.

CUT THIS OUT. WONDERFUL OFFER.

100 Autograph Selections, 15 pleasant games, 1 package comic cards, 5 photos of actresses, 1 gay little book containing 14 spicy pictures, 12 funny scenes, 10 samples that will bring you in more money in one week than anything else you ever done. All the above will be sent free by mail for 10 cents, silver, 3 lots for 25 cents.

SHIRWOOD & CO., Box 63, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

CRAZY PATCHWORK Send to the Yale Silk Works, New Haven, Ct. for a dollar package of their beautiful silks for patchwork.

OPIUM
Habit Cured

A certain and sure cure, without inconvenience, and at home. An antidote that stands purely on its own merits. Send for my Circular (it costs you nothing), containing certificates of hundreds that have been permanently cured. I claim to have discovered and produced the FIRST, ORIGINAL AND ONLY SURE CURE FOR OPIUM EATING.

DR. S. B. COLLINS, La Porte, Ind.

50 Imp. Elegant Genuine Chromo Cards, gold, silver, etc., name in new type, 10c. SNOW & CO., Meriden, Conn.

YOUR NAME printed on ALL NEW designs of Gold Floral, Remembrances, Sentiment, Handkerchiefs, etc., with Love, Friendship, and Holiday Motives, 10c. 7 pks. and this elegant Ring, 50c., 15 pks. & Ring, \$1.

12 NEW "CONCEALED NAME" Cards (name concealed with hand holding flowers with mottoes) 30c. 7 pks. and this Ring for \$1. Agents' sample book and full outfit, 50c. Over 500 new Cards added this season. Blank Cards at wholesale prices. NORTHBROOK CARD CO., Northford, Conn.

50 SATIN FINISH CHROMOS with name 10c. Send us 15 names with \$1.50 and you will receive a Beautiful Parisian Diamond Ring FREE. STAR CARD CO., Clintonville, Ct.

PRESENT TO THE LADY READER OF THIS PAPER—Any Lady who will cut this out and send it to us along with the names and addresses of 10 YOUNG LADIES in same town; also 40 cts. Postal Note or Stamp) to help pay cost of advertising, postage, etc., we will send (free by return mail) this ELEGANT ROLLED GOLD SOLID BANGLE RING. This bangle is made in a simple way to introduce our Catalogue of Fine Jewelry, Toilet Goods, etc. Into new homes. We also send a POCKET BOOK FREE with something in it worth all you send us. A BIG CHANCE! DON'T LET IT SLIP! WHAT THE LADIES SAY: Ring received to-day. It's a beauty; will order other goods from Catalogue soon. Mary Freeman, Troy, N. Y. Pocket book containing ring at hand. Am pleased. Mrs. J. E. Stone, Dayton, O. Would not sell it for \$5. Irene Brown, Omaha, Neb. Address W. H. SIZER, 7 & 9 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK.

A BOON TO MEN

All those who, from any cause, are weak, unnerfed, low spirited and physically exhausted, can be certainly and permanently cured, without stomach medicines. Endorsed by doctors, ministers and the press. The Medical Weekly says: "The old plan of treating Nervous Debility, Physical Weakness, etc., is wholly superseded by THE MARSTON BOLDUS." Even hopeless cases assured of certain restoration to full and perfect health. Simple, effective, cleanly, pleasant. Send for treatise. Consultation with physician free. MARSTON REMEDY CO., 46 W. 14th St., New York.

VITALIZED PHOSPHITES.

Composed of the Nerve-Giving Principles of Ox-Brain and Wheat-Germ.

Those who suffer from sleeplessness, nervous prostration, debility, worry or excessive mental toil, can be almost immediately relieved by taking the special nerve food VITALIZED PHOSPHITES. It aids wonderfully in the bodily and mental growth of children. For years it has been used by all the best physicians for the cure of nervous and mental disorders. By druggists or mail, \$1. Formula on every label.

F. CROSBY CO., 664 and 666 Sixth Avenue, New York.

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F. CROSBY CO., 664 and 666 Sixth Avenue, New York.

For all these Ills

Costiveness and Biliousness,
Sour Stomach, Flatulence,
Foul Breath, and Colic,
Failure of Appetite,
Constipation,
Eruptions,
Dysentery,
Anemia, Nausea,
Diarrhea, Worms,
Pimples, Stiles, Boils,
Inflammation of Bowels,
Nervousness, Eczema, Insomnia,

TAKE AYER'S PILLS

Dyspepsia,
Melancholia,
Nervous Debility,
Torpidity of the Liver,
Heart Disease, Headaches,
Stomach, Back and Side Pains.

AYER'S PILLS,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

H.W. JOHNS' ASBESTOS LIQUID PAINTS

ROOFING, BOILER COVERINGS,
Steam Packings, Mill Board, Gaskets,
Sheathings, Fire-proof Coatings, Cements, &c.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PRICE-LISTS.

H. W. Johns Mfg Co., 87 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

TAKE NOTICE.

For 50 cts. (in stamps) 200 Elegant Scrap Pictures.
No two alike. F. WHITING, 50 Nassau St., N. Y.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease, by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express & P. O. address, DR. J. A. STOUT, 141 Pearl St., N. Y.

30 DAYS' TRIAL FREE!

We send free on 30 days' trial Dr. Die's Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances TO MEN suffering from Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and Kindred Troubles. Also for Rheumatism, Liver and Kidney Troubles, and many other Diseases. Speedy cures guaranteed. Illustrated pamphlet free. Address: VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

50 Superior Chromo Cards, new designs, gold, silver, etc., name in script type, 10c. FAX & CO., Yalesville, Conn.

HOW TO WIN AT CARDS, DICE, &c.
A SURE THING! Sent Free to Anyone.—I manufacture and keep constantly on hand every article used by the sporting fraternity to WIN with in games of chance. Send for my mammoth circular. Address, W. M. SUYDAM, 65 and 67 Nassau Street, New York City.

40 Gilt Finish, Extra size, Golden Beauties, Friendship Series, Script Monogram and Bird Cards, with name, 10c. 12 pks. of this heavy rolled gold seal ring for \$1. Art's complete Album 25c. Please remember this is not the cheap pack and ring so much advertised. ALLING BROS., Northford, Ct.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS



"CANTRELL & COCHRANE" DUBLIN & BELFAST.
E. & J. BURKE, Gen. Agts., New York.

WALL PAPER.

Decorate and Beautify your Homes, Offices, etc.

QUAINT, RARE and CURIOUS PAPERS by EMINENT DECORATIVE ARTISTS.

CLOSE FIGURES given on LARGE CONTRACTS.

If you intend to sell your house, paper it, as it will bring from \$2,000 to \$3,000 more after having been papered.

Samples and Book on Decorations mailed free.

H. BARTHOLOMAE & CO.,

Makers and Importers,
124 and 126 W. 33d Street,
Near Broadway, NEW YORK.

BIG PAY to sell our Rubber Ptg Stamps. Samples free. TAYLOR BROS. & Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

RUPTURE

Cured by Dr. J. A. Sherman's method without injurious, tormenting trusses; no operation or restriction from labor; thousands have been cured during the past thirty-five years; abundant references given. Descriptive book, 10 cents. Office, 251 Broadway.

ELEGANT Pk of 50 Floral Beauties, mottoes, verses, etc., name on, 10c. TODD & Co., Clintonville, Conn.

OPIUM HABIT DR. H. H. KANE, of the Dispensary, Opium Home, now offers a Remedy whereby any one can cure himself at home quickly and painlessly. For testimonials, and endorsement letters from eminent medical men, and a full description of the treatment, address—H. H. KANE, A.M., M.D., 46 W. 14th St., New York.

\$50,000 IN PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY!

OUR SECOND AWARD! This Offer Good Until May 1, 1884.

THE FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE has now over 100,000 actual subscribers. Being desirous of having its circulation more widely extended and increased to over 200,000, the proprietors again announce another award of \$50,000 to be made May 1st, 1884, when they will have secured another 100,000 subscribers. The award of \$40,000 just completed by us fully establishes our reputation and the fact that we will carry out and fulfill to the letter the promises herein made. The circulation of the FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE is now the largest ever attained by any paper of its kind in the world. We still want to add 100,000 more yearly subscribers to our already large list, and in order to secure them we propose to distribute the \$50,000 that we shall get for the sale of advertising space and our profits in the paper for the coming year. This new award will be conducted in a similar manner as our last wherein we gave away in December Forty Thousand Dollars. In the last award five persons received the grand presents or the Five One Thousand Dollar Bibles. In our new award to be made on May 1st, we have a larger number of cash prizes and more numerous and costly presents, thereby giving more opportunities to the masses to secure a good present than for one or two persons to get the bulk of the award. We are positive that this plan is better than our last.

FOR ONE DOLLAR

We will enter your name on our subscription books and mail you the new edition—enlarged to 24 pages—of the FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE regularly for one year and immediately send a Printed Numbered Receipt which will entitle the holder to ONE of the following Presents to be given away May 1st, 1884:

The List of Presents to Be Given Our Subscribers:

50 U. S. Government Bonds of \$100 each.....	5000	100 Solid Silver Table Spoons.....	500
20 U. S. Greenbacks of \$100 each.....	2000	100 Solid Silver Dessert Spoons.....	500
1 U. S. Government Bond.....	1000	100 Sets Silver Forks (6 to the set).....	1000
20 U. S. Greenbacks of \$50 each.....	1000	100 Sets Silver Plated Dinner Knives (6 to the set).....	500
10 U. S. Greenbacks of \$20 each.....	1000	100 Silver Sugar Shells.....	50
100 U. S. Greenbacks of \$10 each.....	1000	50 Silver Ice Pitchers.....	500
10 U. S. Greenbacks of \$5 each.....	500	100 Photograph Albums, 25c each.....	2000
5 Grand Parlor Organs.....	1000	100 Pocket Silver Fruit Knives.....	1000
3 Grand Piano Stools.....	1000	100 Gentlemen's Pocket Knives.....	1000
1 Twenty-Foot Sloop Sail-Boat.....	500	20 Gentlemen's Gold Watches.....	1600
1 Rob Roy Fifteen-Foot Canoe.....	100	20 Ladies' Gold Watches.....	1200
1 Four-Card Row-Boat.....	100	20 Ivory Watches.....	200
1 Columbia Bicycle.....	100	10 Solitaire Diamond Finger Rings.....	400
1 Phaeton.....	500	200 Elegant Olograph Pictures.....	1200
5 Top Buggies.....	1000	500 Ladies' Gold Locketts.....	500
1 Elegant Black Silk Dress Pattern.....	200	500 Gold Finger Rings.....	500
1 Village Cart.....	250	400 Ladies' Breast Pins.....	400
5 Best Singer Sewing Machines.....	250	200 Gentlemen's Scarf Pins and Watch Chains.....	200
1 Raw Silk Parlor Suit.....	400	100 Fine Mounted Oil Paintings (14x22).....	2000
1 Plush Silk Parlor Suit.....	600	50 Beautiful Nickel Clocks.....	3000
1 Silver Dinner Service.....	1000	100 Microscopes.....	500
1 Black Walnut Marble Top Chamber Suit.....	100	100 Magic Lanterns.....	500
100 Set Solid Silver Teaspoons—6 to the set.....	600	100 Telescopes.....	600

Also, 60,000 OTHER USEFUL AND VALUABLE PRESENTS, ranging in value from 25c to \$1 each, making a grand total of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PRESENTS.

no that each and every one who subscribes to the FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE for one year will receive our twenty-eight page elegant and enlarged paper for one year, and a valuable present, ranging in value from twenty-five cents to \$1 00. Our paper has now the largest circulation of any paper of its kind in the world. But this is not enough; we want 200,000 yearly subscribers. We have just completed an award of Forty Thousand Dollars to our subscribers, all of which was carried out and fulfilled to the letter of our promise. See the names of winners in the other column.

All of the above presents will be awarded May 1st, in a fair and impartial manner by a committee of three responsible and reliable citizens of good character and standing where they reside. Persons living at a distance will have presents sent to them by mail, express or freight as may be required by the article awarded. **TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**—Which you send us is the regular subscription price for a yearly subscription and therefore we charge nothing for the presents. If you have failed to take advantage of our former offer you should not let this opportunity go by. We believe that you will like our paper so well that you will remain a regular subscriber, and say with others that you would not be without it for five times the cost. **YOUR SUBSCRIPTION FREE.** Get five of your friends to join you by cutting this out and showing it to them. Send us \$5 and we will send you the FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE for one year, and a numbered receipt for each of your subscribers and one extra for you trouble.

SEND TEN SUBSCRIPTIONS WITH \$10 and we will send 12 subscriptions and twelve numbered receipts. We will mail the extra copy of the paper, for the extra receipt to any one you may designate. We shall limit the number of new subscriptions to 100,000, so we would advise all our friends to forward subscriptions early, as many of the last award were too late to get a Numbered Receipt.

THE FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE

is one of the oldest and ablest edited Family and Agricultural papers. It contains twenty-eight large pages, one hundred and twelve columns; the paper is magazine form, bound, stitched and cut. Its circulation is now over 100,000 and we are sure to receive the same number at the time of its distribution. The distribution of presents will take place on May 1st. The FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE has elegantly illustrated covers changed each issue illustrating our picture-story and Agricultural Departments by the best Contributors of the day, as well as an Illustrated Fashion Department, Needle and Embroidery Work, Biographical Sketches of Eminent Men and Women. In short, it contains that which will interest, instruct and amuse the whole family. The Great Award just made shows that we have fulfilled our agreement to the letter. Our reputation is fully established and the people are satisfied that we have capital enough to carry out and fulfill any offer we may make.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR secures the FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE for one year, and a numbered receipt, which will entitle you to one of the presents in the \$50,000 award. The paper is worth double the subscription price. As to our reliability we refer to any Bank or Express Company in Chicago and the Commercial Agencies. We are now known the world over. Money in sums of \$1 may be sent in ordinary letter as our risk; larger sums should be sent by Registered Letter, P. O. Money Order or Express.

REMEMBER these are Presents to our Subscribers given to them absolutely Free. Cut this out and show to friends, acquaintances and neighbors, as it will not appear again. This is a great opportunity and you should take advantage of this extraordinary offer. Address

The FARM, FIELD & FIRESIDE, 89 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

A FEW WHO RECEIVED PRESENTS IN OUR LAST AWARD:

NUMBERED RECEIPT 12,645, Miss L. M. Snyder, Waterloo, Blackhawk Co., Iowa, \$1,000.

NUMBERED RECEIPT 33,990, Miss Clara Merrill, Cove, Union Co., Oregon, \$1,000.

NUMBERED RECEIPT 46,161, N. Willis Akers, Kansas City, Mo., \$500.

NUMBERED RECEIPT 60,490, Mrs. George C. Woodkirk, Lowell, Mass., \$500.

NUMBERED RECEIPT 88,005, Mrs. A. J. Wright, Monterey, Cal., \$100.

NUMBERED RECEIPT 92,946, John Jeffers, Salline City, Clay Co., Ind., \$50.

NUMBERED RECEIPT 81,080, S. H. Pfoutz, New Franklin, Pa., \$50.

NUMBERED RECEIPT 46,080, Mrs. R. B. Mitchell, Arlington Heights, Cook Co., Ill., \$50.

NUMBERED RECEIPT 85,950, Elram Granger, Detroit, Mich., \$50.

NUMBERED RECEIPT 99,246, Emanuel Brown, Litchfield, Montgomery Co., Ill., \$100.

NUMBERED RECEIPT 18,227, Marienne V. Jacobs, Hammononton, Atlantic Co., N. J., \$100.

NUMBERED RECEIPT 67,099, L. A. Weyburn, Trumansburg, Tompkins Co., N. Y., Ladies' Gold Watch.

NUMBERED RECEIPT 73,305, D. Haven Smith, Staunton, Augusta Co., Va., Gents' Gold Watch.

NUMBERED RECEIPT 99,010, L. D. Vincent, Ottaville, Ont., Canada, Gents' Gold Watch.

NUMBERED RECEIPT 75,051, Albert Derr, Plattsville, Shelby Co., O., Ladies' Gold Watch.

NUMBERED RECEIPT 57,220, Mrs. John Gaylord, Charlotte, Eaton Co., Mich., Grand Piano.

NUMBERED RECEIPT 70,976, Robert F. Foiles, Litchfield, Ill., Silver Dinner Service.

NUMBERED RECEIPT 77,400, Wm. P. Burck, Oshon, Tenn., \$20.

If you write to any of the above enclose a postal for answer. For further awards, see our paper. Sent Free.

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The Prettiest Novelty of the Day!

NEW NATIONAL CARDS

Foreign Emblems played out.

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EAGLES, STARS, SHIELDS, FLAGS,

In place of meaningless absurdities.

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PRESIDENTS instead of Kings.
GODDESSES of LIBERTY for Queens.
AMERICAN JACK TARS for Jacks.
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Incorporated under the Laws of the State of New York.

Authorized Capital, \$1,000,000.

General DANIEL MACAULEY, President.

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DECKER BROTHERS' PIANOS

Are the Best and Most Durable
Made.

33 UNION SQUARE.

34th Annual Report

MANHATTAN

LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

156 and 158 Broadway, N. Y.

Net assets, Dec. 31, 1882. \$10,265,632.00

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1883.

Premiums received.....	\$1,008,421.55
Interest received on mortgage loans.....	170,516.29
Interest received on bonds owned by company.....	49,790.00
Interest received on other securities, rents, etc.....	407,321.35
Add interest and rents due and accrued.....	96,994.27
Premiums deferred and due and unpaid.....	131,921.64
Market value of stocks over cost.....	215,764.84
	2,080,729.94

Total.....\$12,346,362.54

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by death, matured endowments, and payment of annuities.....	\$823,012.06
Paid dividends.....	230,122.47
Paid purchased policies.....	137,866.29
Paid salaries, office, agency, real estate, and other expenses.....	138,347.12
Taxes.....	9,888.02
Medical department.....	8,349.32
Commissions and advertising.....	121,593.03
	1,475,178.31

Balance.....\$10,871,184.23

ASSETS.

Cash on hand.....	3,935.93
Cash in bank and trust company.....	557,811.32
Bonds and mortgages secured by real estate worth double the amount loaned, and protected by fire insurance policies held by the company.....	2,781,162.76
Loans on policies in force.....	1,286,745.76
(The legal reserve on the policies on which loans exist exceeds the amount of note on the same.)	
United States and New York State stocks, market value.....	1,392,810.00
Real estate at cost.....	962,805.94
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums deferred, and premium and interest in course of collection and transmission.....	131,921.64
Loans on stocks and bonds.....	3,656,906.61
(Market value of the securities, \$4,467,052.)	
Interest due and accrued and all other property.....	96,594.27
Gross assets.....	\$10,871,184.23

Adjusted claims not yet due.....	\$101,382.00
Reported claims awaiting proof, etc.....	77,700.00
Dividends unpaid and other liability.....	87,732.64
Reserve on existing policies estimated by the New York rule.....	8,314,739.00
	\$8,481,633.64

Surplus by above rule.....\$2,389,550.59

HENRY STOKES, President.

J. L. HALSEY, First Vice-President.

H. B. STOKES, Second Vice-President.

H. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.

Paillard's MUSIC BOXES

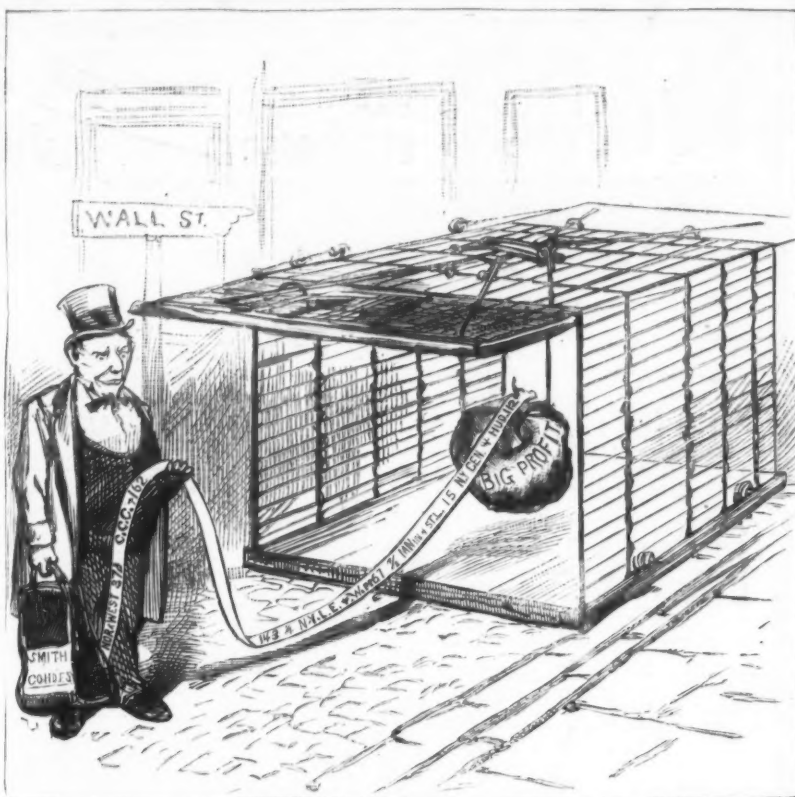


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SOZODONT

Which renders the TEETH PEARLY WHITE, the GUMS ROSEY, and the BREATH SWEET.

By those who have used it, it is regarded as an indispensable adjunct of the Toilet. It thoroughly removes Tartar from the Teeth, without injuring the Enamel.

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Invite attention to their new line of Watches, which they recommend as the best yet offered for the prices.

Large size, for Gentlemen,	\$75
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Large " " Ladies,	60
Small " " " "	50

The movements are sound, stem-winding anchors, and are cased in 18-kt. gold in variety of styles.

Each watch is stamped with the name of the house, thereby carrying its guarantee.

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PERFUMERY

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TOILET SOAPS.

Low's Jersey Lily Extract

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

May be Found with Druggists.

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Breakfast Cocoa.

Warranted absolutely pure

Cocoa, from which the excess of

Oil has been removed. It has three

times the strength of Cocoa mixed

with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar,

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It is delicious, nourishing,

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Owing to the great depression in the Linen interest in Europe, we have secured our importation of Linens at unusually low prices, and are now displaying the largest and most attractive stock it has ever been our privilege to exhibit.

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Winter Health and Pleasure Resort.

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Building approved by Fire Commissioners and Inspector of Buildings.

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To Havana and return in two weeks, giving tourist about four to five days in Havana. To Mexico in about ten days, including visits to Progreso and Havana, and return in about four weeks.

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Practical devices for ugly ears, mouths, finger-tips and crooked teeth. To reduce flesh, etc.

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